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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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No. 6



PEARSON'S DORMITORY—BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

No More Cigarettes in Minnesota—Spain Having Her Own Troubles—Senator Arrested—Mexico Badly Shaken—Czar Visiting.

CIGARETTES OUTLAWED:—Another state has gone on record against the cigarette, and last Sunday it became illegal to sell the coffin nails in Minnesota. It is not illegal to smoke them, however, and there was a tremendous sale on the last night when the business was legal.

SPAIN IN TROUBLE:—There is no more unfortunate country in the world than little Spain, once the greatest nation on the globe. Just now she is having foreign war and a rebellion at home. Both are going against King Alfonso. The foreign war was started to defend some mining concessions owned in Morocco. The Moors had no desire to work the mine but objected to foreigners on general principles, and love of a fight any way, and so started a war. The Spaniards have been badly beaten in a couple of battles, and barely saved the remains of their army. Of course this made discontent at home. The whole nation is desperately poor, and has been ground down for years, till the people are on the verge of despair. They are heavily taxed, and barely live. They are ready to revolt at any chance, and so, when the government was busy the revolt started. It is not known yet who is behind the rebellion, but probably it is a lot of men who want to start a republic. There has been heavy fighting in several cities, and the streets have been cleared with artillery, killing thousands. The government announces that the rebellion is over, but private dispatches say that it is spreading and likely to be successful. This is unfortunate, for the government is pretty bad, the people are ignorant and half savage, and entirely unfit to rule themselves.

SENATOR ARRESTED:—Senator Stone of Missouri was given a ride in the police wagon at Baltimore last week because he slapped the face of a negro waiter in a Pullman dining car. Stone said the negro had been insolent, and the Judge let him off.

PULLMAN A SUICIDE:—President Harry Pullman of the National League of professional baseball, shot and killed himself last week, following a period of ill health and despondency. He was buried in Louisville, where he had for years made his home, and where he rose to prominence.

DROWN 1,000:—Over a thousand persons were drowned and seven thousand made homeless last week by a terrible flood in northern China.

MEXICO SHAKEN:—A terrible earthquake which shook a thousand square miles of the best territory in Mexico on Saturday, caused at least a hundred deaths, and thousands of injuries, and left a once prosperous region almost desolate. The snow is melting on the sides of the great volcanoes of the neighborhood, and it is feared that the quake will be followed by eruptions of melted stone, ashes and poisonous gases which will further destroy the country.

SOUTH CAROLINA DRY:—For a month South Carolina will be dry. Beginning Tuesday all the state went under prohibition, and will stay there till the counties have a chance to vote on it. A county has the right to vote local option out if it wants to, but the most of the state will stay dry.

CZAR ON A VISIT:—Czar Nicholas of Russia is visiting the King of England, and has had a great reception, with mighty warships and regiments of troops reviewed in his honor. These visits of monarchs seldom have any importance, but they always make a lot of fuss.

Influence of Women.

The hand that wears the glove ought to be as powerful as the hand that rocks the cradle, especially when reinforced by the foot that wears the boot. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW DORMITORY

Pearson's Hall will be One of the Finest Ever Made for the Accommodation of Men—Ready in the Fall—Description of Big Building.

We are presenting to our readers this week the first picture showing how the fine new Pearson's Dormitory for men, will look when it is completed this fall. The building will be fully in keeping with the other fine structures which have been put up on the campus lately, and will be a real ornament and addition to the College Grounds. It will furnish accommodations for young men second to none which are to be had at any college in the state.

The new building will cost considerably more than was originally planned. The final price will not be far from \$40,000, and the building will be correspondingly better than the original plans. It will be four stories, of brick, with stone trimmings, and very solidly built. Every few feet thru the building will be brick transverse walls, as a protection against fire. The floors of the corridors will be of terrazzo, the best of all floorings. There will be lavatories on the first and third floors, and in every respect the building will be the finest possible for the purposes for which it is constructed.

Pearson's Hall, when completed, will accommodate about a hundred and fifty men, and will besides have a suite of five rooms for a resident professor and several private rooms for guests of the college. Each boy's room will be 10x15 feet, and it is intended that there shall be only two men in a room. Each room will have steam heat and electric light.

Work on the building is progressing rapidly, and it will be ready for occupancy by the time the winter term opens. The outside walls are already up to the second floor, and the wooden frame work is as far along. The work from now on will go more rapidly, as a hoisting engine and elevator has been installed to carry up brick and mortar, and there will be no more delays.

PRESS DAY

The editors of all papers in Kentucky and their wives have been invited by the management to be guests at the big Blue Grass Fair at Lexington on Friday August 13th. The fair opens on the 9th of August and continues throughout the week. The editors are given to understand that they will be welcome any day that they may choose to attend, but especial attention will be devoted to them on Friday, the 13th, which will be known as Kentucky Press Day.

Besides the usual courtesies in the way of tickets of admittance and opportunity to see the excellent shows that will be provided, the editors and their ladies will be the guests of Secretary Jouett Shouse, for luncheon. Mr. Shouse has been a newspaper man for a number of years and this compliment he is paying the press of the State will be cordially appreciated.

A. D. Miller, of the Richmond Clipper, vice-President of the Kentucky Press Association, has been named as chairman of the day and the invitations have come through him. On the committee with Mr. Miller are selected Ed. D. Shinnick, Shelbyville; Jno. S. Lawrence, Cadiz; R. J. McBryde, Jr., Louisville; Wm. Remington, Paris; H. P. Sumners, Smiths Grove; Chas. W. Metcalf, Pineville; Paul M. Moore, Earlington; Harry McCarty, Nicholasville.

A local reception committee on behalf of Lexington has been appointed, with Desha Breckinridge, of the Lexington Herald as chairman. Altogether every preparation has been made to add to the comfort and pleasure of the newspaper men on Press Day at the big Blue Grass Fair.

Location of Happiness.

If you ever find happiness by bunting for it, you will find it, as the old woman did her spectacles, safe on her own nose all the time. —Josh Billings.

IN WASHINGTON

Taft Wins, Helped by Aldrich—Tariff Bill Much Better Than Expected—How Prices will be Affected by It—Wrights Win Great Aeroplane Prize.

Washington, D. C.
July 31, 1909.

That the present administration is first of all safe, sane and conservative is shown by the moderation of the President in securing tariff reductions. But it is probable that he would have tried to make more reforms if he could have done so without exhausting his influence with Congress.—Influence which he is saving up for next winter in connection with corporation and other legislation which he considers just as important as the present tariff revision.

The tariff bill, as it will pass within a few days, carries many excellent changes. Americans can import coal oil without paying tax on it. This means that competition may force the oil trust to sell oil more cheaply. Iron ore and manufactures of iron come in for one third as much as before, so that everything made of iron will be cheaper. Shoes come in for two fifths as much as before. Hides come in free. Leather comes in for half as much as before. Lumber comes in at five eighths of the former tax. Coal comes in more cheaply. Paper comes in at a lower rate, the better grades of it for less than half as much as before. Farm machinery is given considerably less protection. Typewriters, cash registers, sewing machines, and steam engines are taxed less.

If lumber comes in more cheaply Kentuckians will have to take less money in the course of a year or so for their timber. On the other hand they can get more for their whiskey and liquors since the tax on spirits, wines, etc., has been raised 15 per cent. Farmers are also allowed to sell tobacco locally with less of an internal revenue burden; but they must record every sale of more than two pounds, which will cause a great deal of trouble, although useful in preventing frauds on the Government. Internal revenue taxes on tobacco are raised one third.

There are many features in the tariff bill which good Republicans say are not in accordance with the promises made last fall, or else are not good policy. Sugar is protected just as much as before and it is said that there really is no excuse for this. Wool and woolen cloth, flannel, etc., as well as cotton cloth and clothing are the same rate as before, so that the price of clothes of all kinds will not be lowered. Gloves and stockings will also be protected at the former rates although it is believed by those who have studied these industries in the United States that the rates ought surely to have been lowered.

The country has President Taft and Representative Seneca E. Payne to thank more than anyone else for the changes which have been made. Perhaps Mr. Payne did more than Mr. Taft. Certainly the President's position would have been far weaker if he had been compelled to work in the House through Speaker Cannon and the regular organization men, who desired high rates. Mr. Payne's stand against the high tariff leaders has been far more spectacular than the position taken by the President. Mr. Taft did not press his advantages over Congress to secure as many reductions as he might have done, whatever his motives, while Mr. Payne seemed to fight boldly and stubbornly to secure the utmost benefits possible to the country.

Mr. Taft made quite limited demands from the protectionist advocates, and the latter thought that they could "bluff" him into withdrawing a part of even these. The action of the President in standing by the precise letter of these demands was admirable, and caused some dismay to the Aldrich and Cannon factions. On Thursday

(Continued on fourth page)

It costs lots of money to travel, but a newspaper will bring you every week a taste of the wide world, and its wisdom—all for a dollar. You'll have to hunt a long time to find a better investment.

We have just received a copy of the Industrial Edition of the Mountain Eagle, published at Whitesburg, Letcher County. The paper is a fine one, printed on good paper, profusely illustrated, and full of good matter not only of timely interest, but giving much valuable historical information. Mr. Webb is to be congratulated on his production, and Letcher on having such a wide awake up-to-date editor.

The Richmond Register is printing a second hand editorial "hoping to arouse some interest" in the matter of good roads. It is about time, if it were any use. The Citizen editor made a recent trip in which he was in seven Blue Grass counties, and Madison easily headed the list for bad roads. The Fiscal Court accounts seem to show that there has been a good deal of money put on the Madison pike, but there has been mighty little brains mixed with the metal. There is little use in a Republican paper like The Citizen kicking the Democratic officials who are responsible, but more than likely the voters will have something to say about it election day.

The Richmond Democratic papers make a bad start in fighting for their ticket this fall. They announce that their ticket is composed of men "above reproach," forgetting the disgraceful primacy of last spring, and admit that the Republican candidates are thoroughly competent. And they have not a word to say in defense of the Democratic administration which has done so little for Madison. They will wake up later on.

A REAL PRESIDENT.

The tariff fight is almost over, and the one thing that stands out most clearly is that Taft, who represents the whole people, has won his battle for them from the Congressmen, each of whom represents only few interests. During the discussion in Congress it was plain that the tariff bill was getting along by a series of bargains, each Congressman selling out some of the interests of all his constituents for the sake of protection for the interests of a few. But when the President put his finger into the pie he was plainly working for ALL the people, and his work has done more for the country than that of all the rest put together.

There has been a good deal of fault found that the President did not interfere sooner. But he would have gained nothing by doing so. He let it be understood—the some men did not believe he meant it—that he considered that the past pledges meant downward revision. Then he allowed Congress to carry out its own function of making the law. When it got nearly thru he simply stated that he could not and would not sign the bill prepared, and he told what changes would have to be made to suit him. There was a great fuss, but the changes have been made. His opponents expected a compromise, but didn't get it. And the result is a bill which is very much better than had been expected, and is really a fulfillment of the party pledges and a relief to the American people. It is not all that might be hoped for—many necessities of life will still be taxed for the benefit of manufacturers, and many unnecessary hardships will be inflicted on poor people, but the bill is better than any law we have had in many years, and it is a step in the right direction. It is real downward revision.

In addition there is the corporation tax provision, which is the entering wedge for a better control of the big business of the country, and Taft has not broken with Congress, so he will be in a position to push thru needed legislation along the same line in the winter. He has made good his place as leader of the party, he has the people with him, he represents them in working for the good of the whole country—he is a real president. Gentlemen who have been kicking are very busy keeping still just now.

KENTUCKY PATRONAGE

(Commercial Tribune Special.)

Washington, July 28.—Pres. Taft has just made a move in Kentucky patronage affairs that will be of decided interest to the politicians of the Blue Grass State.

For several weeks Senator Bradley and two of the Republican Congressmen (Bennett and Langley) from Kentucky have been trying to induce the President to dispose of a number of Kentucky Federal appointments before the end of the special tariff session of Congress. Another element of Kentucky Republicans has been just as insistent on staying off action until next winter. Representative Edwards has declined to join with the other members of the Kentucky delegation in urging early action.

The President has settled the matter by instructing Postmaster General Hitchcock, the political field marshal of his administration, to inform the Kentucky Congressmen and politicians that he knows no good reason why the whole subject of Kentucky patronage should not go over until after his summer vacation and that it is not his intention to take up any Kentucky patronage matter for settlement until that time.

HORRID, BUT, OH! HOW TRUE!

Curious it is that the average woman overlooks one essential fact: that the moment she becomes "stylish" she becomes cheap; she at once brings herself down to a level with the most unintelligent kitchen maid, and the poor misguided woman of the streets. For "styles," whether in dress, in entertainment, in furnishing, or in mode of living are not made for the intelligent; the intelligent create their own standards and prepare their own individualities in their appearance and living.—Ladies Home Journal.

Hides of Cow and Horse.

The hide of a cow weighs about 35 pounds, but that of a horse is about half that amount.

SHOUT "HELLO"

When you see a man that's blue, Shout "Hello, friend, how d'ye do! What in thunder's ailing you?"

Grab his hand and squeeze it tight, Brace him for another fight; Say to him, "Friend, you're all right."

Think of something full of cheer, Something that he'll laugh to hear, Tell in tones rich, round and clear.

Take his arm and walk a mile, Work like this 's worth the while, Though it's sadly out of style.

Bring the smile back to his face, Help him once again to trace God's kind purpose of grace.

—Spare Moments.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is the report of the Treasurer of the town of Berea, at the close of business June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS
Cash on hand March 31, 1909 \$29.98
License, Sun Bros. show 25.00
Account overdrawn at bank 16.29

Total \$71.27

DISBURSEMENTS
Total amount of claims for labor on a/s. \$71.27

Books are open for inspection.

J. W. STEPHENS, Treasurer

DON'T OVERLOOK THESE

Don't overlook the present installment of Prof. Dinsmore's book. You will miss it later on if you let it go by.

Another important article is the one by Dr. Cowley on colds—how they dig graves and how to avoid them. The Washington letter is unusually interesting this week, too. Take time to read it.

The next issue will be a good one. There will be another installment of Prof. Dinsmore's article, a discussion on how to kill weeds, a discussion of the Democratic attacks upon the present administration, and many other things well worth reading.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Democratic Split Getting Wider—Louisville Herald Sold—Sheep Quarantined for Scab—And the Biggest Fish Story of the Year.

INSURANCE SWINDLE CHARGE:—One of the most remarkable swindles ever perpetrated is charged by an insurance company against Mrs. William McCracken, formerly of London, Ky. The swindle is alleged to have been worked in Oklahoma, and the woman has been taken hack there. The charge is that she substituted the body of another man in the coffin in which the corpse of her husband was supposed to be, that she collected \$13,000 insurance, and that her husband is alive and well today.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT:—A second Democratic ticket has been announced in the Louisville mayoralty race, and the split between Beckham and Whalen factions seems complete. Owen Tyler is at the head of the new ticket and claims that he will win. It really seems likely that Grinstead will be able to beat two men, easier than one, but there is some talk of whiskey Republicans starting another so-called Republican ticket themselves, though they were very badly beaten at the primaries.

BABE LEFT:—There has been considerable interest in Paint Lick in the leaving of a baby in a basket at the door of Ollie Barr, a prominent farmer last week. A man called at the door, put the basket in the farmer's hands and disappeared.

IN NEW CAPITOL:—The State officials are rapidly moving into the new Capitol building. Bruner was the first to get in, and others are following rapidly.

BURGLARS IN ROCKCASTLE:—Burglars last Friday night entered the store of Dooley & Stinton at Withers, and robbed both the store and the post office of articles of considerable value. Mr. Dooley's family lived here last year, and are pleasantly remembered.

OVER GIRL:—Henry Cornett of Middlebrook shot James Sowders thru the heart last Saturday because the latter's little girl had hit Cornett's with a broom.

THE BEST YET:—A good fish story is a joy forever. Sometimes it is even more so. Here is one of the best yet, so there is no affidavit with it. The voracious reporter said:—That near Nolin, in Hardin County, is a farmer named Thomas Monin, who owns some cows and a pasture thru which runs a creek. The cows often stand in the water and one day when he was down watching a small rise, he saw large fish come up to the cows' udders, and milk them. He stayed some time on the bank watching the strange sight, and when the cows came out they had been stripped clean. Then he woke up and went home.

HERALD SOLD:—The control of the Louisville Herald has been purchased by J. C. Shaffer of Chicago, who owns a number of other papers. He announces that he will run the paper in support of the national Republican administration, and will take a little time to decide what stand it will take on local matters. G. A. Newman, Jr., who has been editor for some years, retires.

SHEEP QUARANTINED:—Gov. Willson has received notice from the Federal Government that a quarantine will be placed against all Kentucky sheep because of the epidemic of scab. This means that sheep from Kentucky cannot be shipped to other states.

LEXINGTON ELECTION:—A report was printed Sunday that Judge Parker in Lexington would hand down an opinion ousting the entire city administration because of fraud, bribery and intimidation by the Democrats at the election of 1907. The decision has not yet been handed down as we go to press, however. It sounds too good to be true.

ACCUSES JOHNSTON:—Denny B. Goode, editor of The Focus, has sworn out a warrant against Adjutant General Johnston accusing the military man of whipping him with a cane. Mr. Goode printed an article in which he called the Adjutant General Peacock P. Johnston, and Mr. Johnston does not seem to have liked it.

The Baptist church of Prestonsburg, Ky., according to the Watchman, has a claim to hold the record for the United States of percentage of church growth in a single year. To the church there of nine members 250 were added as the result of a series of revival services. The future history of that church should be worth watching by the student of revivals. Outside this country this record has been exceeded. The Watchman says in two cases, the Baptist church in Ongole, India and the (Baptist?) church of Jerusalem.

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THURNET
AUTHOR OF "THE MAN OF THE HOUR"

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
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SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, 1905, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned apparently as a conspirator. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate was Edwin S. Keatcham. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith, despite her alleged kidnapping plot. Archie mysteriously disappeared in Frisco. Blood in a nearby room at the hotel caused fears for the boy's life. The lad's voice was heard over the telephone, however, and a minute later a woman's voice—that of Miss Smith. Col. Winter and a detective set out for the empty mansion owned by Arnold, a Harvard graduate. They were met with an explosion within. Mercer appeared. He assured Winter that Archie had returned. The colonel saw a vision flitting from the supposedly haunted house. It was Miss Janet Smith. Col. Winter to himself admitted that he loved Miss Smith. Mercer told Winter that Archie had overheard plans for a coup and had been kidnapped. One of Mercer's friends on returning the boy to his aunt had been arrested for speeding and when he returned from the police station to his auto the lad was gone. Mercer confessed he was forcibly detaining Keatcham. Mercer told his life story, relating how Keatcham and his accomplice, secretary Atkins, had ruined him, the blow killing his wife. Mercer was holding him prisoner in order that he could not get control of a railroad which was the pet project of the father of his college friend, Endicott Tracy. Aunt Rebecca saw Archie in a cab with two men. Then he vanished. She followed in an auto into the Chinese district and by the use of a mysterious Chinese jade ornament she secured a promise from an influential Chinaman that the boy would be returned. Archie returned and told his story. Atkins, former secretary to Keatcham, being his second kidnaper. Col. Winter and Tracy returned to the "haunted house." They found Keatcham, apparently stabbed to death. Keatcham was not dead, however. Cary Mercer appeared on the scene. Winter believing his actions suspicious and observing blood on his cuffs and trousers, Mrs. Millicent Melville, in letters to her husband, revealed that she allowed information to "leak" to Atkins. Suspensions directed themselves at Atkins in the Keatcham case. It was known that Mrs. Melville had made herself a tool for Atkins' dark scheme in stocks. The party having returned to the Arnold home lived in constant fear of bombs and infernal machines from Atkins' gang. Keatcham, convalescing, told Winter his life story and its tragedy.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Conscious and free from fever, he was barely able to articulate, but when delicious fancies possessed him he could talk rapidly, in a good voice. Very soon it was clear that he was clearer for the colonel's presence, hence, the latter got into the habit of sitting in the room. He would request imaginary ruined and desperate beings to leave Keatcham in peace; he would gravely rise and close the door on their departure. He never was surprised nor at a loss; and his dramatic nerve never failed. Later, as the visions faded, a moody reserve wrung the sick man. He lay motionless, evidently absorbed by thought. In one way he was what doctors call a very good patient. He obeyed all directions; he was not restless. But neither was he ever cheerful. Every day he asked for his pulse record and his temperature and his respiration. After a consultation with the doctor, Miss Smith gave them to him. "It is against the rules," grumbled the doctor, "but I suppose each patient has to make his own rules." On the same theory he permitted the colonel's visits.

Therefore, with no surprise, Winter received and obeyed the summons. Keatcham greeted him with his usual stiff courtesy.

"The doctor says I can have the papers—will you pick out—the one—day after I was stabbed."

Miss Smith indicated a pile on a little table, placed ready at hand. "I kept them for him," she said.

"Read about—the Midland," commanded the faint, indomitable voice.

"Want the election and the newspaper settlements?" asked the colonel; he gave it all, conscious the while of Janet Smith's compassionate, perplexed, sorrowful eyes.

"Don't skip!" Keatcham managed to articulate after a pause.

The colonel gave him a keen glance. "Want it straight, without a chaser?" Keatcham closed his eyes and nodded.

The colonel read about the virtually unanimous election of Tracy; the astonishment of the outsiders among the supposed anti-Tracy element; the composed and impenetrable front of the men closest to Keatcham; the reticence and amiability of Tracy himself, in whose men there could be detected no hint either of hostility or of added cordiality toward the men who had been expected "to drag his bleeding pride in the dust," finally of the response of the stock-market in a phenomenal rise of Midland.

Keatcham listened with his undecipherable mask of attention; there was not so much as the flicker of an eyelid or the twitch of a muscle. All he said was: "Now, read if there is anything about the endowment of the new fellowships in some medical schools for experimental research."

"Who gives the endowment?"

"Anonymous. In memory of Maria Warren Keatcham and Helen Bradford Keatcham. Find anything?"

The colonel found a great deal about it. The paper was full of tales of unselfish gift, amounting to many

millions of dollars and filling (with most carefully and wisely-planned details) an almost absolute vacuum in the American scheme of education. The dignity and fame of the chairs and fellowships endowed were ample to tempt the best ability of the profession. The reader grew enthusiastic as he read.

"Why, it's immense! And we have always needed it!" he exclaimed.

"There are some letters about it, there"—Keatcham feebly motioned to a number of neatly-ordered, neatly-assorted letters on a desk. "The doctor said I might have the letters read to me. Miss Smith got him to. For fear of exciting you, the doctors usually let you worry your head off because you don't know about things. I've got to carry a few things through if it kills me. Don't you see?"

"I see," said the colonel, "you shall."

The next time he saw the financier, although only a few days had elapsed, he was much stronger; he was able to breathe comfortably, he spoke with ease, in his ordinary voice; in fine, he looked his old self again, merely thinner and paler. Hardly was the colonel seated before he said without preface—Keatcham never made approaches to his subject, regarding conversational road-making as waste of brains for a busy man:

"Colonel, Miss Smith hasn't time to be my nurse and secretary both. I won't have one sent from New York; will you help her out?"

The colonel's lips twitched; he was thinking that were Miss Smith working for Atkins, she couldn't have a better chance to make a killing. "But I'll not my life she isn't," he added; "she may be trying to save his life, but she isn't playing his game!"

He said aloud: "I will, Mr. Keatcham, if you will let me do it as part of the obligation of the situation; and there is no bally rot about compensation."

"Very well," said Keatcham. He did not hesitate; it was as the colonel had already discovered) the rarest thing in the world for him to hesitate; he thought with astonishing rapidity; and he formulated his answer while his interlocutor talked; before the speech was over the answer was ready. Another trait of his had struck the soldier, namely, the laborious correctness of his speech; it was often formal and old-fashioned; Aunt Rebecca said that he talked like Daniel Webster's speeches; but it had none of the homely and pungent savor one might expect from a man whose boyhood had scrambled through miners' camps into a San Francisco stock office; who had never gone to school in his life by daylight; who had been nine superintendent, small speculator and small director in California until he became a big speculator and big railway controller in New York.

"You might begin on the morning mail," Keatcham continued. "Let me sort them first." He merely glanced at the inscriptions on the envelopes, opening and taking out one which he read rather carelessly, frowning a little before he placed it to one side.

A number of the letters concerned the endowments of the experimental chairs at the universities. Keatcham's attention was not lightened by any ray of pleasure. Once he said: "That fellow has caught my idea," and once: "That's right," but there was no animation in his voice, no interest in his pallid face. Stealing a furtive glance of it, now and then, Rupert Winter was impressed with its myriads of color or feature; it was a likeness of the spirit rather than the flesh. The colonel's eyes flashed.

"I have it!" he exclaimed within. "I have it; they are fanatics, both of them; Keatcham's a fanatic of finance and Mercer is a fanatic of another sort; but fanatics they both are, ready to go any length for their principles or their ambitions or their revenge! I'll trouble le mot d'enigme, as Aunt Becky would say—I wonder what she'll say to this sudden psychological spurge of mine."

"The business hour is up"—it was Miss Smith entering with a bowl on a white-covered tray; the sun glistened the lump of ice in the milk and the silver spoon was dazzling against the linen—"your biscuit and milk, Mr. Keatcham. Didn't you have it when you were a boy?"

"I did, Miss Janet"—and Keatcham actually smiled. "I used to think crackers and milk the nicest thing in the world."

"That is because you never tasted corn pone and milk; but you are going to."

"When you make it for me. I'm glad you're such a good cook. It's one of your ways I like. My mother was a very good cook. She could make better dishes out of almost nothing than these mongrel chefs can make with the whole world."

"I reckon she could," said Miss Smith; she was speaking sincerely.

"When my father didn't strike pay dirt, my mother would open her bakery and make pies for the miners; she could make bread with potato



"Miss Smith Opened It! I Could See Her."

yeast or 'salt-emptins'—can you make salt-rising bread?"

"I can—shall I make you some tomorrow?"

"I'd like it. My mother used to make more money than my father; sometimes when we children were low in clothes and dad owed a bigger lot of money than usual, we had a laundry at our house as well as a bakery. Yet, in spite of all the work, my mother found time to teach all of us; and she knew how to teach, too; for she was principal of a school when my father married her. She was a New Englander; so was he; but they went west. Were forty-niners. I saw the place where our little cloth-and-board shack used to stand. After the big fire, you know. It burned us all up; we had saved a good deal and my mother had a nice bakery. She worked too hard; it killed her. Work and struggle and losing the children."

"They died?" said Miss Janet.

"Diphtheria. They didn't know anything about the disease then. We all had it; and my little sister and both my brothers died; but I'm tough. I lived. My mother fell into what they called a decline. I was making a little money then—I was 16; but I couldn't keep her from working. Perhaps I made no difference; but it did make a difference her not having the—the right kind of food. Nobody knew anything about consumption then. I used to go out in the morning and be afraid I'd find her dead when I got back. One night I did. I stopped abruptly, crimsoning up to my eyes—I don't know why I'm telling you all this."

"I call that tough"—as the colonel blurted out the words, he was conscious of a sense of repetition. When had he said those very same words before, to whom? Of all people in the world, to Cary Mercer. "Mighty tough," murmured he softly.

"Yes," said Keatcham. "It was." He did not say anything more. Neither did the colonel. Keatcham obediently ate his milk and biscuits; and very shortly the colonel took his leave.

The next morning after an uneventful hour of sorting, reading and answering letters for Miss Smith to copy on the traveling typewriter, Keatcham gave his new secretary a sharp sensation. He ordered in his quiet but peremptory fashion: "Now put that trash away; sit down; tell me all you know of Cary—real name is Cary Mercer. Isn't it?"

The colonel said it was; he asked him if he wanted everything.

"Everything. Straight. Without a chaser," snapped Keatcham.

The colonel gave it to him. He began with his own acquaintance; he told about Phil Mercer; he did not stir a detail; neither did he underscore one; Keatcham got the uncolored facts. He heard them impressively, making only one comment: "A great deal of damage would be saved in this world if youngsters could be shut up until they had sense enough not to fool with firearms." When Winter came to Mercer's own expedition of his motives and his design if successful in his raid on the kings of the market, Keatcham grunted; at the end he breathed a noiseless jet of a sigh.

"You don't think Mercer is at all?" he tapped the side of the head.

"No more than you are."

"Or you?"

"Oh, well," the colonel jested, "we all have a prejudice in favor of our own snail. What I meant was that Mercer is a bit of a fanatic; his hard luck has—well, prejudiced him—"

Keatcham's cold, firm lips straightened into his peculiar smile, which was rather of perception than of humor.

One might say of him—Aunt Rebecca Winter did say of him—that he saw the incongruous, which makes up for humor, but he never enjoyed it; possibly it was only another factor in his contempt of mankind.

"Colonel," said Keatcham, "do you think Wall street is a den of thieves?"

"I do," said the colonel promptly. "I should like to take a machine gun or two and clean you all out."

Keatcham did not smile; he blinked his eyes and nodded. "I presume a good many people share your opinion of us."

"Millions," replied the colonel.

"Again Keatcham nodded. "I thought so," said he. "Of course you are all off; Wall street is as necessary to the commonwealth as the pores to your skin; they don't make the crisis in the system any more than the pores do; they only let it escape. And I suppose you think that big financiers who control the trusts and the railways and—"

"Us," the colonel struck in, "well?"

"You think we are thieves and liars and murderers and despots?"

"All of that," said the colonel placidly; "also fools."

"You certainly don't mine your words."

"You don't want me to. What use would my opinion be in a one-thousandth attenuation? You're no homeopath; and whatever else you may be, you're no coward."

"Yet, you think I surrendered to Mercer? You think I did it because I was afraid he would kill me? I suppose he would have killed me if I hadn't, eh?"

"He can speak for himself about that; he seems—well, an earnest sort of man. But I don't think you gave in because you were afraid, if that is what you mean. You are no more afraid than he was! You wanted to live, probably; you had big things on hand. The Midland was only a trump in the game; you could win the odd trick with something else; you let the Midland go."

"Pretty close," Keatcham really smiled—"but there is a good deal more of it. I was shut up with the results of my work. He did it very cleverly. I had nothing to distract me. There were the big type-written pages about the foolish people who had lost their money, in some cases really through my course, mostly because they got scared and let go and were wiped out when, if they had had confidence in me and held on, they would be very much better off, now. But they didn't, and they were ruined and they starved and took their boys out of college and mortgaged their confounded homes that

had been in their families ever since Adam; and the old people died of broken hearts and the girls went wrong and some of the idiotic quitters killed themselves—it was not the kind of crowd you would want shut up with you in the dark! I was shut up with them. He had some sort of way of switching off the lights from the outside. I never saw a face or heard a voice. I would have to sit there in the dark after he thought I had read enough to occupy my mind. It was unpleasant. Perhaps you suppose that brought me round to his way of thinking?"

The colonel incited. "I'll tell you honestly," he said, after a pause, "I was of that opinion, or something of the kind, until I talked your case over with my aunt—"

"The old dame is not a fool; what did she say?"

"She said no, he didn't convert you; but he convinced you how other people looked at your methods. You couldn't get round the fact that a majority of your countrymen think your type of financier is worse than smallpox, and more contagious."

"Oh, she put it that way, did she? I wish she would write a prospectus for me. Well, you think she was nearer right than you?"

"I think you do; I myself think it was a little of both. You've got a heart and a conscience originally, though they have pretty well turned out in the weather; you didn't want to be sorry for those people, but you are. They have bothered you a lot; but it has bothered you more to think that instead of going down the ages as a colossal benefactor and empire builder, you are hung up on the hook to see where you're at; and where you will be if the people get thoroughly aroused. You all are building bigger balloons when it ought to be you for the cyclone cellar! But you are different. You can see ahead. I give you credit for seeing."

"Have you ever considered," said Keatcham, slowly, "that in spite of the fulgurine greed of the men you are condemning, in spite of their oppression of the people, the prosperity of the country is unparalleled? How do you explain it?"

"Crops," said the colonel; "the crops were too big for you."

"You might give us a little credit—your aunt does. She was here today; she is a manufacturer and she comprehended that the methods of business cannot be revolutionized without somebody's getting hurt. Yet, on the whole, the change might be immensely advantageous. Now, why in a nutshell, do you condemn us?"

"You're after the opinion of the average man, are you?"

"I suppose so, the high average."

The colonel crossed his legs and uncrossed them again; he looked straight into the other's eyes; his own narrowed with thought.

"I'll tell you," said he. "I don't know much about the Street or high finance or industrial development. I'm a plain soldier; I'm not a manufacturer and I'm not a speculator. I understand perfectly that you can't have great changes without somebody's getting hurt in the shuffle. It is beyond me to decide whether the new industrial arrangements with the stock jobber on top instead of the manufacturer will make for better or for worse—but I know this: it is against the fundamental law to do evil that good may come. And you fellows in Wall street, when to get rich quick, you lie about stocks in order to buy cheap and then lie another way to sell dear; when you make a panic out of the whole cloth, as you did in 1903, because, having made about all you can out of things going up, you want to make all you can out of them going down; when you play football with great railway properties and insurance properties, because you are so willing to roll the dead as the living; when you do all that, and when your imitators, who haven't so much brains or so much decency as you, when they buy up legislatures and city councils; and their imitators run the Black Hand business and hold people up who have money and are not strong enough, they think, to hunt them down—why, not being a philosopher, but just a plain soldier, I call it had, rotten bad. What's more, I can tell you the American people won't stand for it."

"You think they can help themselves?"

"I know they can. You fellows are big, but you won't last over night if the American people get really aroused. And they are stirring in their sleep and kicking off the bed-clothes."

"Yet you ought to belong to the conservatives."

"I do. That's why the situation is dangerous. You as an old San Franciscan ought to remember how conservative was that celebrated vigilance committee. It is when the long-suffering, pusillanimous, conservative element gets fighting mad that something is doing."

"Maybe," muttered Keatcham, thoughtfully. "I believe we can manage for you better than you can for yourselves; but when the brakes are broken good driving can't stop the machine; all the chauffeur can do is to keep the middle of the road. I like to be beaten as little as any of them; but I'm not a fool. Winter, you are used to accomplishing things; what is your notion of the secret?"

"Knowing when to stop exhausting trumps, I reckon—but you don't play cards."

"It is the same old game whatever you play," said the railway king. He did not pursue the discussion; his questions, Winter had found, invariably had a purpose, and that purpose was never argument. He lay back on the big leather cushions of the lounge, his long, lean fingers drumming on the table beside him and an odd smile playing about the corners of his mouth; his next speech dived into new waters. He said: "Have those men from New York got Atkins, yet?"

"They couldn't find him," answered the colonel. "I have been having him shadowed, on my own idea—I think he stashed you, though I have no proof of it; I take it you have proof of your matter."

"Plenty," said Keatcham. "I was going to send him to the pen in self-defense. It isn't safe for me to have it creep out that my secretary made a fortune selling my secrets. Besides, I don't want to be killed. You say they can't find him?"

"Seems to have gone to Japan—"

"Seems? What do you mean?"

"I am not sure. He was hooked for a steamer; and a man under his name, of his build and color, did actually sail on the boat," announced the colonel blandly.

"Him? His right here in San Francisco; read that note."

Winter read the note, written on Palace Hotel note-paper, in a sharp, scrawling, Italian hand. The contents were sufficiently startling.

"Dear friend Helping this find you well. Why do you disregard a true warning? We did write you before once for say you give that money or we shall be unfortunately compelled to kill you quick. No? You left God knows we got have that twenty-five thousand dol. Yes. And now because of such great expense it is fifty thousand you shall pay. We did not mean kill you dead only show you for sure there is no place so secret you can hide no place so strong can defend you. I warn. You come with \$50,000.00 in \$100 bills. You go or send Mr. Mercer to the Red Hot; ask for Louis. Say to Louis for the Black Hand. Louis will come to you. You will be forgiven all heretofore. Elseways you must die April 15-20. This is sure. You have felt our dagger the other is worse."

"You well wishing friend. The Black Hand." "Sounds like Atkins pretending to be a Dago," said the colonel dryly. "I could do better myself."

"Very likely," said Keatcham. "Does he mean business? What's he after?"

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"You well wishing friend. The Black Hand." "Sounds like Atkins pretending to be a Dago," said the colonel dryly. "I could do better myself."

"Very likely," said Keatcham. "Does he mean business? What's he after?"

"To get me out of the way. He knows he isn't safe until I'm dead. Then he hasn't been cleaned out, but he has lost a lot of money in this Midland business. The cipher he has is of no use to him, there, or in the other things which unlikely he knows about. With me dead and the cipher in his hands, he could have made millions; even without the cipher, if he knows I'm dead before the rest of the world, he ought to make at least a half-million. I think you will find that he has put everything he has on the chance. I told you he was sick. And unstable. What do you anticipate he will do? Straight, with no chaser, as you say."

"Well, straight with no chaser, I should say a bomb was the meanest trick in sight, so, naturally, he will choose a bomb."

"I agree with you. You say the house is patrolled?"

"The whole place. But we'll put on a bigger force; I'll see Hirsland at once. Atkins would have to hire his explosive talent, wouldn't he?" questioned the colonel.

"Oh, he knows plenty of the underworld rascals; and besides, for a fellow of his habits, there is a big chance for loot. Mrs. Millicent Winter tells me that your aunt has valuable jewels with her. If she told me, she may have told other people, and Atkins may know. He will use other people, but he will come, too, in my opinion."

The Preacher's Advice.

"My friends," said an itinerant preacher, "the Scriptural rule for giving was one-tenth of what a man possessed. If you feel you can't afford as much, just give a sixth or a fourth, according to your means. We will dispense with the next hymn and take up the collection."—Lippincott's.

Dope on Pronunciation.

Los Angeles has given to the world the officially correct pronunciation of its name. The first section is pronounced "Loco," as in "Was let lost?" The rest of it is pronounced like the pink stuff the manicure lady puts on your nails.—Cleveland Leader.

NEWS OF THE STATE

Summary of Matters of Special Interest to Our Readers

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Owen Tyler Officially Announces That He Will Make the Race for Mayor of Louisville on Independent Democratic Ticket.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville's puzzling political situation became more tangled when Owen Tyler, the democratic nominee for mayor of the city in 1907, and regarded as one of the most prominent democrats in the city, made the official announcement that he would make the race for mayor on an independent democratic ticket. His announcement came after a long conference with his friends and advisers.

TO BECOME NUNS.

Two Daughters of Col. Milton Young, Noted-Turkman and Breeder.

Lexington, Ky.—Misses Spaulding and Alice Young, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Milton Young, left here for Albany, N. Y., to enter the Convent of the Sacred Heart to become nuns in preparation for final vows that will make them nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart, of which their younger sister, Maria, has been a member for some time. Col. Milton Young, the father of these three sisters, is the noted breeder and turfman, member of the Kentucky state racing commission, who last fall disposed of his famous McGrathiana stud of thoroughbreds, sold his broad acres of blue grass land and is now investing a vast sum of money in real estate and buildings in this city. Col. Young is not a member of the Roman Catholic church, but Mrs. Young is, she being a relative of Archbishop Spaulding.

VACANCIES RESULTING

From Resignation of 24 Officers Will Be Filled by Election, Says Gov. Willson.

Louisville, Ky.—Gov. Willson announced that the vacancies in the First Kentucky regiment resulting from the resignation of 24 officers would be filled by election. He stated, however, that he would appoint officers to command the regiment until the annual encampment was over. "Following the encampment," said he, "I want the regiment to settle down to business and, in due time, elect its own officers. The appointments will be for the purpose, as stated, of enabling the regiment to participate in the benefits of the encampment, forget incidents connected with the resignations and be able to choose its own commanders."

RUMOR IS CURRENT

That Burley Tobacco Society Officially Will Support Judge O'Rear for Governor.

Lexington, Ky.—The claim is made in Central Kentucky political circles that Clarence Le Bus, president of the Burley Tobacco Society, and other prominent republicans in that organization have entered into an agreement whereby Judge Ed O'Rear is to have their support, and as much of that of the membership of the Burley Society as they can control, in his race for the republican nomination for governor of Kentucky. In return for this support, it is alleged, Judge O'Rear agreed to take the stump actively in the campaign for the pooling of the 1909 tobacco crop.

Louisville, Ky.—Caught between the gates of a railroad crossing while driving in a buggy, Mrs. Catherine Farris and her 3-year-old son were run down by a fast Louisville & Nashville passenger train. Mrs. Farris was probably fatally injured. The boy escaped injury.

Henderson, Ky.—The Alhambra Fair and Racing association has leased the track of the Henderson Fair association for three years, and will institute spring and fall race meets here. The first meeting will commence August 21 and last to September 7, inclusive.

Glasgow, Ky.—Flem Powell, a member of the firm of Rice & Powell, groceryman, was electrocuted here at the corner of Front street and Broadway by coming in contact with a live telephone wire.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville was visited by the heaviest rain and electrical storm in years. The wind blew at a rate of 60 miles an hour, rain fell in torrents and 1.22 inches was recorded in an hour.

Louisville, Ky.—W. S. Garner, of Danville, Ill., a liquor dealer, who, in an automobile, ran over and killed little Yetta Kauffman in this city about three weeks ago, was held over to the grand jury on the charge of manslaughter.

Hawesville, Ky.—Fire destroyed the big tobacco warehouse of J. D. Cooper, valued at \$2,500, and the residence of Mrs. Mary Bruner, valued at \$2,000. Other property was badly damaged. There was no insurance on any of the buildings.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Changes in Militia Officers. The adjutant general's department announced the appointment by Gov. Willson of the following officers of the First regiment to fill the vacancies caused by resignation: Capt. Felix Kerrick, to be major Third battalion; Capt. William H. Caperton, to be major First battalion; First Lieut. William H. Meadows, to be captain of Co. C; First Lieut. George W. Seymour, to be captain of Co. D.

A Day's Doings in Kentucky

Louisville, Ky.—In trying to escape the bullets from the pistol of Patrolman Vessels at the Seventh street depot, an unidentified negro jumped from a trestle into the river and was drowned.

Lexington, Ky.—Garrett B. Wall, real estate agent for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., announced that the erection of a new depot in Mt. Sterling, to cost \$30,000, is to be begun at once.

Fordville, Ky.—The body of Rev. Joseph Bennett was recovered from the river 25 miles below Louisville. "I will soon be out of this world," read a note addressed to Frank Bennett, son of the dead man.

Louisville, Ky.—Although Louisville sweltered under the fierce heat of the hottest day of the year, only one prostration was reported. The thermometer reached the highest notch of the season—96 degrees.

Lexington, Ky.—The postoffice at Withers, Rockcastle county, was robbed of \$100, a supply of stamps and a number of registered letters. On call of the postmaster, Capt. V. G. Mullikin went to Withers with his bloodhounds, but found no trace of the robbers.

Lexington, Ky.—In a heavy rain and wind storm an electric light wire was blown from its fastenings and fell across the street. A horse, driven by Rob Angus, trotted against the swaying wire and was instantly killed, and Angus was rendered unconscious.

Winchester, Ky.—Clarence Lebus, president of the Burley Tobacco Society, brands as false the published report that he and other members of the society have entered into an agreement whereby the influence of the society is to be cast for Judge O'Rear in political affairs.

Lexington, Ky.—Circuit Judge Parker passed until August 3 the hearing of the petition for an injunction against the city council to prevent the adoption of the twenty-five-year water contract between the city of Lexington and the Lexington Hydraulic and Manufacturing Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Some light-fingered individual walked into the office of the Louisville Coffee Co. here and walked away with \$23,000 worth of government bonds, bank stocks and other securities. The securities were the private property of C. W. White, president of the company.

Louisville, Ky.—Railroad traffic managers and freight agents representing about 25 railroads attended a meeting of the Southeastern Mississippi Valley association here. The body considered many questions of rules and regulations dealing with the interhandling of freight business.

Lexington, Ky.—Officers of the Kentucky Press association have approved the plan inaugurated by the management of the Blue Grass fair, to make Friday, August 13, Kentucky Press association day. A. D. Miller, vice president of the association, has been appointed chairman of the day.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles H. Stoll, uncle of John G. Stoll, president of the Lexington Waterworks Co., opened a new phase in the middle over the question of a new contract between the city and the waterworks company when he submitted a proposition to supply the city with water.

Louisville, Ky.—Harry C. Pulliam, the dead president of the National Baseball league, began his career here as a cub reporter on the old Louisville Commercial. His ability soon won him recognition and he was made city editor, from which position he retired to become secretary of the Louisville baseball team.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Bell county is enraged over the attempt of James White, a negro, to attack Mollie Woodward, a nine-year-old white girl. Lynch talk is being indulged in. White lured the Woodward child to a lonely spot. He bruised her considerably, but did not accomplish his purpose.

Lexington, Ky.—To determine their commercial value tests of clays from several sections of Kentucky are being conducted at State university under the direction of Prof. H. D. Easton, of the College of Mining Engineering.

Estill Springs, Ky.—The Kentucky state tennis tournament at Estill Springs brought out some very classy players for the men's singles, and the matches were exciting from start to finish. Splendid exhibitions of tennis were given by the Arterburn brothers, of Louisville.

FINE OLD HISTORIC PITCHER.

Possession of a New Yorker and Bearer Good Likeness of Early Hoateley on Lake George.

Boston.—Charles H. Sherman of Glens Falls, N. Y., is the fortunate possessor of a fine old english pitcher made many years ago, which is of especial interest just at this time owing to Champlain centennial.

The pitcher, which is in perfect condition, was produced at the Middlesboro pottery in Yorkshire, and bears a remarkably good likeness of the old Lake house, one of the most famous



The Lake George Pitcher.

hostelries of earlier days, on the edge of historic Lake George.

Lake George is connected with Lake Champlain, and is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the United States.

As seen on the pitcher, one not only obtains a view of the lake, but of Prospect mountain, which looms largely in the background.

The picture is done in various colors and it is further decorated in gold and white. The pitcher is 11 inches high.

So far as known, it is the only specimen in existence, for at the time it was made, only two were ordered by Mr. Tucker, the owner and manager of the Lake house. One of them was given to a friend by Mr. Tucker, immediately following its arrival from England, but to whom has never been discovered. The other Mr. Sherman obtained not long ago, from one of Mr. Tucker's relatives.

In its early days the Lake house could be reached only by means of the stage route from Glens Falls. The building was torn down nine years ago, and while there are other hotels on the lake, there is none on the Lake house site, which is not far from old fort George.

The ruins of fort Ticonderoga are on the waterway connecting the two lakes.

STATUE OF AMERICAN INDIAN.

Cyrus Dallin's Work Awarded the Gold Medal for Sculpture at the Paris Salon This Year.

Boston.—The accompanying illustration is a reproduction, enlarged from a photo taken in Paris recently of the statue that won the gold medal for sculpture, the only one awarded an American artist at this exhibition. This success of Mr. Dallin's is one of the most notable of his career. The statue has been seen by few Boston people, only those having had that privilege who called at his studio at



Dallin's "The Appeal to the Great Spirit."

Arlington Heights. It was exposed at the National Sculpture society's exhibition at Baltimore last year, and was taken by Mr. Dallin when he went to Paris last September to complete his huge Soldiers' and Sailors' monument for Syracuse, N. Y. It suggests vastly more than it directly depicts, and herein, perhaps, lies its power. Had Cyrus Dallin done nothing else, he would have deserved well of the American people.

Scientific Note of Interest.

The readiness with which low forms of life accommodate themselves to altered environment, shows that they are capable of being trained or educated to a certain extent. Stahl has shown that a certain plasmodium feeds when sprinkled with salt, but if the salt be added to the medium gradually the organism accommodates itself to the new medium. Purposeful action is manifested by plants as well as by animals, and by both unicellular and multicellular.

Paul's Third Missionary Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 15, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 18:23-28. Memory verses 18:27. GOLDEN TEXT.—"The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified."—Acts 18:17. TIME.—Paul began his third journey probably in A. D. 53, and it lasted three years, 53-56, or 57.

PLACE.—Paul ended his second journey by going to Jerusalem, and thence to Antioch. From there he went through Asia Minor, ending at Ephesus, the capital of the Roman province of Asia.

Suggestion and Practical Thought How Paul Built Up the Religious Life of Ephesus.

Paul Enters Upon His Missionary Journey, and Strengthens the Older Churches.—Acts 18:23-28. When Paul had completed his second missionary journey he went up to Jerusalem to pay his respects to the mother church there, and doubtless, as at other times, he told the wondrous story of the work of God in bringing so many Gentiles into the kingdom. Here he would remain long enough to complete his vow, the apostle to the Gentiles in loving accord with the mother church.

Then he went down to the home church which had sent him forth. Here he was always welcome. Here he told the story of his missionary adventures, and the fruits of his labors. This is probably the last time Paul was able to visit Antioch. It is probable that while here Paul wrote the Epistle to the Galatians, on receiving the report of Timothy concerning the churches in that region, and not long afterward he himself went through the region of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening the churches, for there was great need. (Gal. 1:6-12; 3:1-5; 5:1-12-15.)

Ephesus, which Paul made his headquarters for nearly three years of missionary work, was not only the capital of the province, but was the city of the greatest importance in all Asia Minor, and principal emporium of trade in the east.

Paul Finds an Undeveloped Church of Ephesus, and Brings Them Into the Fulness of the Gospel Light.—Acts 18:24-19:7. The Eloquent Apollon. When Paul left Corinth at the close of his second journey, his friends Aquila and Priscilla went with him as far as Ephesus. Before Paul entered upon his longer work at Ephesus there came a Christian Jew of great eloquence (v. 25) "knowing only the baptism of John; the gospel of repentance and forgiveness, and Christian morals, and of Jesus who proclaimed the kingdom of heaven at hand, and worked many miracles of love, and died on the cross, the story which was told in the earlier gospels.

These things Priscilla and Aquila expounded to him. Then he went to Greece (v. 27) and "helped them much which had believed through grace." Of this Paul once speaks in his letter to Corinth. "I planted, Apollon watered God gave the increase." (1 Cor. 3:6.)

Paul's Preaching and Teaching.—Vs. 8-10. First, in the Jewish synagogue. Three months. To Jews. As usual, Paul began with the Jews who were best prepared to receive the Gospel. "And spake boldly." It required no little courage to take the unpopular side, which had so often brought him into trouble.

Second, in the school of Tyrannus. Two years. To Gentiles. "Disputing," "arguing," "dialing," and not merely on the Sabbath, "in the school of one Tyrannus." Nothing is known positively about this man.

Continued . . . two years." In addition to the three months in the synagogue. "All they which dwelt in Asia," the Roman province of Asia, of which Ephesus was the capital. "Heard the word." Paul had with him a number of helpers, as Timothy, Erastus, Titus, etc.

Two Kinds of Testimonials to the Power and Value of the Gospel.—Vs. 11-22. In addition to the holy conduct and noble spirit exhibited in the ordinary daily life there were two outward and visible testimonies to the truth and power of the Gospel. First, Miracles of healing and help. "God wrought special miracles." "By the hands of" the instrumentality of "Paul." In Ephesus, the center of magic and witchcraft, special power was given Paul to work miracles that conquered them in their own stronghold. He actually did what the sorcerers pretended to do.

Self-denial for the Cause of Christ. Doing right at great cost. "Many that believed came, and confessed" that they had been using magical practices, but now, realizing that they were wrong, "shewed their deeds" by publicly confessing and renouncing all such heathen practices, by which doubtless they had been making money.

"Many of them," referring to those who had been magicians previous to their conversion, "which used curious arts," such as magic, incantations, sleight of hand, charms, secret knowledge of chemistry, hypnotism, jugglery, and everything by which they had deceived the people.

These men and women were in the habit of carrying about on their person charms or amulets to shield them from danger and from harm, or to procure them good fortune in their undertakings. We read how Croesus, when on his funeral pile, repeated these "Ephesian spells."

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.60 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50.—In one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00.—In one payment, \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50.—In one payment, \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40. SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full. On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE SCHOOL

PLAYTIME IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Educational Value of Play.

By J. W. DINSMORE

THE MERITS OF BASEBALL

"The National Game" as it has come to be called has many qualities that commend it as a form of amusement and exercise for country school boys, as well as for those of higher institutions. It requires in almost equal proportions the three great factors in play, physical exertion, mental alertness and skill.

REQUIREMENTS OF A PLAYER.

Most people probably look upon it as a physical exercise game and suppose that strength and endurance are the chief requisites. An experienced captain would look much more to the skill and to the power to think quickly and accurately, than to physical powers of a candidate.

Let us consider what is required to make a successful "player."

In the first place, it takes a long time, years in fact, to thoroughly master the game, and constant practice to keep in "form." Most men have played "ball" all thru their boyhood and youthful days, but no matter how skillful one was, let a few years intervene and see how awkwardly he "plays the game." At the bat he "fans the air" too the pitcher is only a "scrub." In the field he "muffs" a "liner" and lets a "grounder" go between his legs. He excuses himself by saying that he used to be a good player, but has not touched a ball for years.

Most expert ball players begin when they are infants, play steadily thru early boyhood, and thru the "grades" and make the high school and later the "varsity" team, and even after playing all thru college days comparatively few are capable of becoming real "professionals."

So we see a course in baseball is no "snap." To be convinced that the game, as it is played by competing teams, either in high school or colleges affords some excellent training,

watch the "teams" practicing for a match game.

THE TEAM IN PRACTICE.

Every player must be on the ground regularly and promptly. Each has won his "place" by competition with many others, and must now "make good."

The captain or the coach takes his position and gives orders, which must be unquestioningly obeyed.

A hot grounder is struck to the "short-stop." It is his business to get it with one effort and instantly throw it straight into the hands of the second or first baseman, as the case may require. If he fails to get the ball with one effort, or lets it get away from him, in any way, he has humiliated and is liable to censure. If he should fail to "put it" to the right man, or if he should make a wild throw he is likewise guilty of an error and must not let it happen soon again.

He guards a certain space between second and third baseman, and woe to him, if he allows a ball to pass him within the boundaries of that space.

THE MENTAL TRAINING OF THE GAME.

The other players must likewise be on the alert,—must always have their eyes on the ball, must get it instantly every time it comes their way, and just as quickly send it where it belongs, the exigency of the game alone determining where that is. To succeed every player must know from moment to moment what the particular phase of the game now is and what is the best move. Often the conditions change so rapidly that only a trained eye can keep pace with them. Eye, hand and brain must all work together, keeping up with the most lightning-like changes and not getting rattled amid the most confusing circumstances.

(Continued next week.)



THE REV. A. P. SMITH

FUTURE AND PRESENT

A sermon by the Rev. A. P. Smith, a former Belles boy now at Bellevue, Ky.

Let Thine eyes look right on . . . Ponder the path of thy feet. . . Turn not to the right hand nor to the left, Prov. 4, 25-27.

From the study of the past and careful searching of things present we are led to believe that "Greatness" is the ideal of all achievement. To lead, rule and serve one's age or calling is no mean attainment. To bring according to the demands of today that which will make us conquerors in keeping with the principles of Divine Wisdom and the word of God, "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do do with all thy might" or with the more recent phraseology, "Reach the Highest Possible" so that the excellence of efficiency will create the demand for our service. The day of fake and favors is passing from the realm of the active life and the world is coming to realize that real worth is the great heritage to be sought.

When men are awakened to the fact of the greatness of men and the likeness of God in him, he will readily see that to waste life is to rob God as well as to destroy himself.

We are ceasing to cry in depreciation of our humanity that we are poor weak worms of the dust and coming to pray, "Lord help me to ennoble that which was created by thee, but has been marred by sin. My body the work of thy hands and the planning of thy pleasure." We are realizing more fully the blessings of hygiene and moral power that radiates from the Divine forces in the Natural World.

The present always writes the legacy of the future. Shall we make the future great? It all depends on doing well our part day by day.

A man once asked where was Italy

six hundred years ago? The answer was "under the hood of Dante." Within the brain of that great poet were the dreams of greatness which came with the advance of liberty. Italy bleeding and dying was the pre-eminence thought in Dante's mind, and failing from hand and sword became the liberty he had dreamed of.

The clouds of tomorrow will only disappear when we find a Lincoln, a Knox, a Savanarola, a William of Orange. Because the workmen of today in the affairs of the world must be builders for humanity and the fuller life. Most any one can tear down or even live with the present environments and drift with the tide, but to build up, move forward and stand for the reasonable life of unworldliness, harness the forces of nature and use the advanced powers of scientific discoveries for the well being of man, such men are truly great. They count in the world. Plenty of room for such men. A man like this is enriching life.

Whoever he is that fills his soul with truth and love and seeks to bless the unfortunate and lift up the fallen—if he continues to follow this consecrated way, will soon become in the fullest sense, "The Real Great." Oh, man with the warning of the past the inspiration of the present and the hope of the future and all the possibilities of the great and good within your grasp, hasten to the front, be quick to do and in the evening shadows of the closing of "Life's Drama" thou shalt come with joys untold. Be good, not only a patriot with singing emotions flooding thy being, when you sing of the "Stars and Stripes" and "My Country 'tis of Thee" not only a philanthropist helping the poor, feeding the hungry and relieving pain of every kind but with all these allow the "Simple Life" of old fashioned goodness to

sweeten every sorrow, ease every burden and inspire all your action. Live in sight of the cross, in touch with Christ and His world all around. Love Him, be filled with His peace, follow His leading, obey His Spirit, sing for His glory, live for His pleasure, doing His work, waiting His time, and in the time of His reward, when the clouds of mortal suffering and the power of sin shall have passed, you will stand with Him complete, hearing Him say, "Well done." The record is open, the past is revealed, the hero is crowned, the reward is given and eternal life made sure. This will be the climax of earthly greatness and the fuller life of ideal greatness. Then hoping we shall grasp the opportunity, honor the way that gives us power to dare and to do we will steadily follow this incentive which leads all men to God.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

OWSLEY COUNTY

We the Teachers of Owsley County Institute assembled adopt the following resolutions:

1. That we approve the manner in which Supt. P. M. Frye conducted the Institute.

2. That we approve of the wise selection by the County Supt. of Prof. J. A. Sharon as instructor.

3. That we approve of the manner Prof. J. A. Sharon conducted and handled the questions.

4. That we extend our thanks to the citizens of Booneville, for the courtesy and hospitality shown us.

5. We pledge ourselves to uphold the County Supt. in the administration of the new law. Yet we would recommend an amendment as follows: That all the first, second, and third class certificate teachers receive the same salary, third same, second same and first same.

6. That a compulsory law be enacted to force the attendance of the pupils at schools with the penalty appended thereto for non-attendance and in all cases where the pupils are taught at home, said pupils shall study same courses as are in the public schools. That all necessary protection be provided for the poor meeting all cases of emergency.

7. That we pledge ourselves to stand as a unit for good roads, public improvement, good schools and churches, which are the surest avenues to high civilization, prosperity and happiness.

8. That we believe in the consolidation of the smaller sub-districts and at least two teachers to each school as soon as practicable.

9. That we extend our thanks to visiting friends, professors and teachers from the different parts of the state.

10. That we tender our thanks to ex-Supt. G. W. Garrett for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted his official work during his two terms in office as Superintendent of Public Schools of our county.

11. That we earnestly recommend to the Owsley County Fiscal Court to raise the salary of the County Supt. P. M. Frye to \$600.

12. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to The Southern School Journal, The Citizen, The Mountain Echo, The Beattyville Enterprise, and Courier Journal.

Institute closes July 30, 1909.

S. A. Caudell, Chr.
J. B. Spence,
Isaac Hacker,
D. G. Wood.

JACKSON COUNTY

The Jackson County Teacher's Institute convened at the court house in McKee last Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. Prof. J. W. Dinsmore of Berea was instructor. He was aided by Mrs. Dinsmore. All the teachers who are teaching or will teach in the county this year were enrolled and with three or four exceptions attended the full session of the institute. We have had many good institutes and many able instructors, but this was the best yet. Prof. Dinsmore is an able instructor and is sympathetic and sincere—a rare combination. He is unquestionably among the best in the state.

The Sue Bennett Memorial School, of London was represented in the person of Prof. Lyle; the Williamsburg, by Prof. Jordan; the Richmond State Normal by Messrs. Jno. G. Neese and I. H. Booth. Ginn & Co. Book dealers by Prof. Nathaniel Sewell.

On Tuesday evening the Berea Male Quartette sang, and Mr. J. M. Combs read some of his best pieces. The room was crowded and all enjoyed the exercises very much. On Wednesday evening the teachers were given a reception at the McKee Academy by Mr. Messier and the teachers of the Academy. On Thursday evening there was a general entertainment at the court house but on account of the extreme heat the exercises were cut short.

As Willis Saw It.

Willie accompanied by his father, was visiting a circus and menagerie. "Oh, papa," the boy exclaimed, as they passed before an elephant, "look at the big cow with her horns in her mouth eating hay with her tail!"—Christian Register.

GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Cowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

COLDS DIG GRAVES

A cold is not caused by cold alone. People who work and drive in the cold catch cold less often than those who stay in the house. Many a man works for weeks in a logging camp, or in other exposed occupation, sleeping almost out of doors, and never has a cold; but as soon as he goes home and sits around the fire he catches cold. Why is this? The secret is this: The air in the room is too warm and so his skin is warm and moist and it makes him more liable to cold. Then the air in the warm room is always more or less foul. Foul air is as bad for the lungs as foul water is for the stomach. It makes him less able to resist disease. Again, colds are catching, and the germs that cause colds are found in immense numbers in the dust and corners of a close room. So a person catches cold in a close room just as he catches measles by exposure.

Did you ever notice how colds run thru families and schools? When one gets a cold, the others take it one after the other.

How then can we avoid colds?

1. Keep the living room warm but not hot. Severe degrees are plenty hot enough; anything above this is unhealthy.

2. Keep the air in the room fresh. If you can smell the air when you come in from out-doors it is foul and unhealthy.

3. Never spit on the floor. Spitting is a filthy habit and spreads disease.

4. Keep the floor scrubbed. This removes the dust and dirt that may contain the disease germs.

5. Keep your body healthy by (1.) Keeping the skin clean. A cool sponge bath every morning keeps you clean, keeps you healthy, and gives you vigor;—makes you feel like a man. (2.) Don't sit in wet clothes. If you get wet keep moving till you can change your clothes. (3.) When hot don't cool off too rapidly. You would do that much for your horse. (4.) Always keep your feet warm and dry.

A perfectly healthy person cannot take cold. If you do catch cold you have been careless.

When you feel a cold coming on (1.) Take a good dose of salts or oil. (2.) Take a hot foot bath. (3.) Take a hot lemonade, or ginger tea. (4.) Go to bed and stay there till the next morning. (5.) Next morning take a cold sponge bath to avoid catching more cold.

Daily Health Hint.

Candies and sweet articles are highly concentrated nourishment that ought, when eaten, to be mixed with coarser food in order to secure proper digestion. This kind of food is more likely to turn acid on a weak stomach than any other, while none so surely tends to produce constipation.

Vast Body of Iron Ore.

A single body of iron ore in Lebanon county, Pa., has been mined almost without interruption since 1740.

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from last page)

husband this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Plemon Rucker were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Deny Sunday.—Mr. James Deny who has consumption and Mrs. Henry Hensley who has been sick for twelve months were carried to the water and baptized by the Rev. James Lunsford.

NOTE

Note, Aug. 2.—Mr. Whit Field Jackson of this place left Monday morning for Detroit, Mich., to attend the Y. M. C. A. School.—Misses Martha and Sudie Powell of Lexington were the guests of their sister Mrs. L. C. Powell.—Mrs. Sudie Clark of Lexington has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Roberts.—Mr. Hudson Powell of this place has been very sick for the past two weeks and is slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Egg Lewis have returned from a pleasant visit near Lexington, where they had been visiting Mrs. Lewis' sister, Mrs. Joe Lawson.—Mr. L. C. Powell our bustling drummer came home Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moody, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Moody.—Mr. James Hignite has just returned from Jackson County where he bought a fine bunch of hogs.—Mr. Leonard Jackson of this place while visiting relatives at Paint Lick was thrown from a horse and broke his arm.

BRASSFIELD

Brassfield, Aug. 3.—The Methodist church is holding revival meeting at Pine Grove church conducted by Mr. Gilbert Combs, former student of Berea College.—Protracted meeting began at Panola Christian church Saturday conducted by the Rev. Mr. Winkler of Berea.—The Baptists started their protracted meeting at Vine Fork church last night the Rev. Mr. Lake of Louisville doing the preaching.—J. P. Logsdon bought a lot of sheep in Richmond court day.—G. W. Todd also bought a lot of sheep in Richmond court day.—The Rev. E.

A. Tucker's wife from Ohio is visiting relatives here.—Mrs. Golden from Ohio is here visiting relatives.—The L. & N. railroad is going to build a new depot here having bought the L. & A. railroad. They sold the old depot to Todd Bros. for a warehouse.—Scudder Pearson shipped a load of cattle to Cincinnati last week.—We have two grist mills here. They grind three days out of each week.—The Rev. Mr. Lunsford filled his appointment at the Speedwell church last Sunday.—The colored people just closed a three day Sunday school convention at Goodloe's chapel. There were about 150 delegates from different counties. The convention was well attended.—Cash Todd bought a good horse from Clash Rice.—A new pike between Brassfield and Panola will be started in the near future.—The new pike from Brassfield to Waco is nearly completed.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Aug. 2.—Primary election comes off today.—Rhoda Edwards of Gray Hawk, Jackson County is visiting her parents and other relatives here.—John H. Sandlin of this place is selling out his property to move to Indiana.—Born to the wife of Hugh Edwards a fine boy.—G. W. Hunter and wife visited relatives and friends in Jackson County last week.—Little Earnest Saylor is very sick.—Lewis Sandlin who has been sick is somewhat better.—Mrs. J. P. Metcalf who has been sick is improving.—The Rev. J. P. Metcalf preached at the mouth of England's Branch yesterday.—Sunday school picnic at Eli's Branch Sunday was attended by a large crowd. Every body enjoyed a fine dinner.—Andy Edwards' mule threw him yesterday hurting his foot very badly.—The Odd Fellows are planning to commence work on a new building soon.—Born to the wife of W. N. Burch a fine boy. His name is Isaac.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

morning the conferees had come to a dead halt, and it appeared that the revisionists would be forced to consent to the unsatisfactory rates on lumber and on gloves. At this juncture President Taft, by free hints of another special tariff session in October, and by a letter addressed directly to the conferees, made it plain that he would not sign any bill which did not meet the modest requirements which he had at first set down. This letter brought the conferees to time in short order. The Capitol buzzed like a swarming hive of bees for several hours, but at five o'clock in the evening the last malcontents,—the lumber Senators from the West,—laid down their arms, and the conference report was signed.

On Friday Chairman Payne brought this report before the House in the presence of crowded galleries, and with half the members of the Senate on the House floor. He was given a tremendous and surprising demonstration when he rose to make his report, and indeed it appears that, by his conduct of the legislative campaign now closing this seasoned veteran who has given a long life to service in the House has shown himself the equal in law-making service at least of McKinley, Sherman, Mills and the great legislators of the United States since the Civil War,—although this is expected that the tariff bill will become a law by the 5th or 6th of August.

The following tables show the value of different articles used each year in this country, and whether the tax on them is increased or decreased by the bill. The first item, for instance shows that the value of all chemicals used in the United States each year is \$444,205,666, and that the duty is decreased on \$433,099,846 worth of these and increase on \$11,105,820 worth. Other items work the same way.

	Duty Decreased	Duty Increased
Chemicals	\$433,099,846	\$11,105,820
Earthware	128,422,732	1,102,285
Metals	1,148,202,160	1,148,202,160
Lumber	966,870,900	31,260,372
Sugar	300,995,933	300,995,933
Agricultural Products	4,834,935,537	4,834,935,537
Wine and Liquors	462,001,890	462,001,890
Cotton	41,924,004	41,924,004
Flax, Hemp, Jute	22,177,145	824,445
Wool no change	7,947,596	166,742,546
Silks	67,648,003	81,486,456
Paper and Pulp	1,719,428,069	101,656,598
Sundries		
Totals	\$4,978,122,124	\$858,512,595

Of the above increase the following are luxuries, being articles strictly of voluntary use.

	Duty Decreased	Duty Increased
Chemicals, including perfumeries etc.	\$11,105,820	
Wines and Liquors	462,001,890	
Silks	166,742,546	
Totals	\$579,850,256	

This leaves a balance of increase not on articles of luxury of \$272,662,203.

Before the beginning of next April all foreign countries must show to the satisfaction of President Taft that they are not treating the United States unfairly in tariff matters on pain of being forced to pay 25 per cent more than the regular rates. At that time the extra 25 per cent will be imposed on goods from countries which have not made arrangements with our President, and will remain in force until he is shown that they do not discriminate against us. To help him in reaching decisions Mr. Taft is

THE MARKET

Bacon Prices

Cabbage, new 4c. per lb.
Potatoes, new \$1.00 per bu.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
BACON—
Salt side, 12½c.
Breakfast Bacon, 15c.
Premium Bacon, 22c.
HAMS—
Country, 14c.
Premium, 15c.
Lard per lb., 12c., Pure 14c.
Fryers on foot 12½c. per lb.
Hens on foot 9c. per lb.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Hay, No. 1 Timothy \$16 per ton.
Common, \$14 per ton.
Corn 85c. per bu.
Wheat per bu. \$1.00.
Oats, 75c. a bu. In 5 bu. lots.
Cracked corn \$1.90 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screenings \$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x7x9, 45c.; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, July 27, 1909.

CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 35 5 65
Cows 3 30 4 75
Cutters 2 00 3 35
Canners .90 2 15
Bulls 2 00 4 25
Feeders 3 50 4 75
Stockers 2 25 4 50
Choice milk cows 35 00 42 50
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES—Best 6 75 7 25
Medium 4 00 6 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—165 lbs and up 8 15
130 to 165 lbs 7 85
Pigs 5 25 7 35
Roughs 7.15 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 6 50 7 00
Butcher lambs 4 75 5 25
Culls 3 00 4 00
Hest fat sheep 4.25 down.
MESS PORK \$13.50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 14½c. and 15c. heavy to medium 14½c.
BREAKFAST BACON 17½c.
SIDES 13½c.
BELLIES, 15½c.
SHOULDERS 12½c.
DRIED BEEF, 15c.
LARD—Pure tierces 12½c. tub 13c. pure leaf tierces 14c., firkins 14½c. tubs 14½c.
BUTTER—Lacking 15c. Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 28c., prints 29c.
EGGS—Case count, 17½-18c.
POULTRY—Hens 12-12½c. roosters 6c. springers 15-16c., ducks 8c., turkeys, 12c., geese 5c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.05, No. 3 \$1.00.
OATS—New No. 3 white 54½c., No. 2 mixed 53½c.
COHN—No. 2 white 79½c., No. 3 mixed 75c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 96c.

authorized to employ a commission of tariff experts; and it is said that he expects to appoint men whose reputation and ability will make the commission highly respected by the entire country and by Congress, so that the latter will be forced to pay great heed to its findings.

The new Customs Court of Appeals which will sit at Washington will be composed of five \$10,000 judges, a \$10,000 special assistant attorney general and five other attorneys at \$5,000 or more each. An issue of \$290,569, 000 of fifty three per cent bonds to cover the expense of constructing the Panama Canal is authorized. These will be sold from time to time as need dictates, and from their proceeds will be paid back into the working balance of the Government the \$50,000,000 already expended on the Canal. The amount of treasury certificates which may be issued for money to meet current expenditures has been increased to \$200,000,000 from \$100,000,000.

During the past week the Wright brothers have completed the tests imposed on their aeroplane flying machine by the Government. On both the speed and endurance tests an expert up "pazaro eua" measured wj endurance test the machine was in the air an hour and twelve minutes, carrying Lieutenant Lahm, and flew at the speed of about forty miles an hour. The so-called "speed test" was in reality a test of the ability of the machine to fly across country, all preceding flights having been confined to circles around the Ft. Myer parade ground. On this test, made on Friday evening, the aeroplane flew more than ten miles over hills and valleys where a fall would probably have meant death. The flight was made in 14 minutes and 26 seconds, with Lieutenant Foulou on board, and was from Fort Myer to Shooters' Hill, Alexandria, and return. It was the first cross-country flight ever made over rough ground. President Taft and many other important persons witnessed both tests. The spectacle each evening at the parade ground was most impressive. At times as many as 16,000 persons were assembled around the great field, hundreds of automobiles standing on the side lines, and all the street car rolling stock which could possibly be mustered proving entirely inadequate to the crowds.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 133
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND—Local.

Cincinnati 6:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:14 a. m. 12:26 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:12 a. m. 12:25 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 12:02 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

BEREA 4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Dr. Orin Robe came last week in an automobile from his home in Ohio to visit his sister, Mrs. Everett VanWinkle.

Mrs. I. A. Allen has been very sick at the Berea Hospital this week.

Myrtle Robinson who has had typhoid for several weeks is improving very nicely.

"Red" Bingham was here for a few days last week returning to his work in Cincinnati Sunday.

Mrs. Nettie Oldham, who is teaching at Safford Cane was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington, Saturday and Sunday.

The following teachers from Berea are attending the Institute at Richmond: W. J. Blanton, Rita Moore, Lillie and Nannie McWhorter, Ruby Smith and Mrs. Everett VanWinkle.

Prof. Lewis and family returned last week from their vacation.

FOR SALE—Small Soda Fountain in good condition. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, Ashtabula, Richmond, Ky.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle was visiting in town the latter part of last week from his home at Mt. Vernon.

Miss Floy Blazer arrived Saturday for an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington of this city.

Mrs. M. J. Newcomer came home Friday from a ten days visit at the home of Mr. Daniel Click at Kerby Knob.

Miss Lizzie Sexton visited at the home of Miss Nannie DeVero at Paint Lick from Friday until Sunday.

Mrs. D. G. Martin of Safford Cane was the guest of Mrs. Bert Coddington Tuesday.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.
Phone 169

Holiday & Co.,
Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Flanery of Sheridansville, O., visited at T. J. Flanery's the first of the week.

Mrs. Jesse Quinn and children are visiting at Mrs. T. F. Quinn.

A very brief glimpse of happiness was allowed last week to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quinn of Mt. Vernon, Ky., when a baby girl who was born to them lived only a day.

Mr. Will Swope of Lexington has been visiting in town this week.

Mr. Steuben Godbey, of Moreland, is visiting his sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lewis.

FOR SALE—I am leaving Kentucky and will sell 74 acres good land on Wallacetown Pike; good house and barn with water near the house and three good orchards.

Elmer Bicknell,
Paint Lick, Ky.

Among those from here who took in the excursion to Niagara Falls this week were Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette, C. H. Burdette, Misses Allie Fowler, Bertha Robinson and Amy Todd.

Cleve Woolf leaves this week for Gadsden, Ala., where he goes to look after the moving of W. H. Porter's household goods back to Berea. Mr. Porter will remain at Gadsden for the present but expects to return to Berea as soon as he can arrange his business.

Charley Anderson is building a large addition to his farm residence near Berea.

W. A. Todd has built one large tobacco barn this season but his crop is going to be so heavy that he commenced work this week on a second barn. The tobacco crop in general is looking very good, and some parties have commenced cutting this week.

Mrs. M. E. Marsh entertained very pleasantly Tuesday night in honor of the summer visitors at Ladies Hall, inviting in to meet them a number of the younger married couple of the town.

Next Sunday night, weather permitting, an open air service will be held on the campus in front of Lincoln Hall. The Ariel Quartette will lead the singing and give several selections. There will be a song service and a brief address by Dr. Thomson. The hour of the service will be at 7:30 p. m. In case of bad weather the storm meeting will be in the Parthenon House.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable homes in Berea, on Center street will be sold Aug. 21, at public sale unless previously disposed of. Terms will be made known privately. A splendid opportunity for a man wishing to come to Berea to educate his children. Eight rooms and mountain water in the house. 100 foot front, 200 feet deep.

J. E. Dalton.

Miss Harriett Cushman, of Washington State, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Thomson. Miss Cushman is a graduate of Oberlin, '31, in Dr. Thomson's class.

Word received here from the Rev. Mr. Brandenburg is that both his wife and baby are better and their complete recovery is expected. Mr. Brandenburg, however, will not return for some time. An effort is being made to find a supply for the Baptist church on Sunday and the services other than preaching will be as usual.

Last Saturday night a great many of the young folks went out for a hay ride. There were two different parties left Berea just about dusk for various places in the country. Although the rain caused them to return earlier than they had anticipated it did not hinder their fun.

FOR SALE—One nearly new 20 H. P. boiler and engine, sawmill and planing mill complete, with fine shaft, rip saw, re-saw, emery wheels, and steam dry kiln, all in good running order. It cuts from six to eight thousand feet a day. For prices and information call on H. Muncy and Sons, Berea, Ky., Phone 57, or Sand Gap, Ky., Phone 3 on McKee line.

The members of the Clio Club with their husbands enjoyed their annual picnic last Wednesday evening in the grove near the cemetery. A most bountiful spread was prepared by the ladies of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunt left Saturday for a two week's visit with Mr. Hunt's parents.

Miss Linna Johnson left Monday for a month's stay with home folks at Pennington, N. J.

Mrs. J. G. Harris was in Richmond Tuesday.

C. C. Prenton was in Richmond, Monday on business.

Dr. H. F. Robinson a former student, who graduated this year from the Louisville Medical College has been visiting in town for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Gilbert Rolfe Combs, who is well known here, is conducting revival services at Brassfield.

Ton: Tankersley's nine year old boy was badly hurt Saturday, by falling from a cow, which he was trying to ride in a boyish prank. One arm was broken but is doing well now.

James Hamilton of McKee was in town last week to see about putting by cement to improve his property. The little town of McKee is improving wonderfully, and is building up fast.

Mrs. Theodore G. Pasco is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Pasco. She was formerly Miss Margaret Manley.

A mis-statement made in last week's Citizen needs correction. The report of a fortnight ago in honor of Mrs. Woolf, which was enjoyed by a number of ladies, was given by Mrs. C. Fay Hanson at her home on Chestnut street.

WANTED—News, The Citizen is a newspaper, and we always want all the news. We have not time to call on every one in town every week, and some times don't hear important things till too late to print them. And sometimes we hear wrong. But we want to print all the news and have it right. So, if you have any thing of interest, we will be mighty glad to have you call us up or drop in, and if you don't, and the item gets overlooked, or is wrong, don't blame us. Remember, the phone is No. 16, and the office is open all day, and we want news.

The Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, has now ready for distribution a circular giving a detailed discussion of the wild onion problem and outlining a plan whereby the pest can be exterminated. This circular will be sent free to any person requesting it.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

THE BEST.—Bred in line for years by the finest of breeders. I have a number of Roosters I will sell for the low price of \$1.00 each. Call on or see,
Phone 127-3.

JOHN MOORE, Berea, Kentucky

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Miss Marguerite Bracker, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Emil D. Bracker, has returned to her home in Illinois.

Miss Ada M. Dinkelman has gone to her home in Ohio for her vacation.

Miss Leopold L. Johnson, has gone to New Jersey for a brief visit.

Seward Marsh writes that he is enjoying his work in the Yale summer school of forestry, at Milford, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dick have returned from Hamilton, O., where they spent a month with his parents.

Mr. Joe Beader has been working in town the past week.

Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Diasmore were in town over Sunday, between institutes.

The "Big Four", Misses Margaret Disney, Beulah Todd, Myrtle Beck, and Elizabeth Cooper gave a social last Wednesday night in Ladies Hall parlors.

Dr. R. H. Cowley returned last Friday from Rochester, Minn., where he has been for three weeks studying.

Prof. Marsh and the Rev. Jno. Herget are away on a fishing trip.

The Ariel Quartette returned Wednesday from a tour of a couple of weeks in the mountains. The success of the trip may be judged by the following clipping from the Beattyville Enterprise:—

The Ariel Quartette of Berea assisted by J. Madison Combs, will give an entertainment tomorrow night at the Christian church. This Quartette is not excelled by any in the State, and Mr. Combs, as an impersonator and reader has no superior. A small admission fee will be charged, 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. It promises to be a most entertaining occasion, and everybody should attend.

Edward P. Smith, connected with the Farm Department here last year, is going to Tougaloo, Miss., where he has a good place.

Kenneth McElroy is spending his vacation in Asheville, N. C.

Friends here of Miss Alice Colton, of Galesburg, Ill., who for nearly two years was a resident and student at Berea, will be grieved to learn of her death at her home from the same illness which caused her to abandon her studies here.

Hamilton, O. Letter.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 2.—Leopold Mark Breit, mayor of Cincinnati, died Tuesday July 27. He was an old soldier, and was honored and loved.—George Dick and family who have been making an extended visit in Hamilton with relatives returned to Berea last Thursday.—It is reported that there is to be an Automobile Manufacturing plant built in Hamilton soon.—The Rev. S. B. Hiley spoke in front of the court house last Saturday evening and Rev. N. O. Sweet speaks next Saturday. These meetings are under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.—The Butler County Teacher's Institute will be held in this city, this month. The instructors will be Dr. Shoemaker, president of the Normal College at St. Cloud, Minn., and Dr.

Shyrock, president of the Normal College at Carbondale, Ill.—The Rev. S. B. Hiley, pastor of the First Baptist church leaves this week for his vacation. The Rev. A. K. Morris of Rochester, N. Y., will occupy the pulpit during his absence.—A large crowd of young people from this city went on the excursion to Natural Bridge Sunday.—A. H. Stahl a brick layer of Hamilton died in Dayton, O., last week of apoplexy.—Congressman Jas. Cox has introduced a bill asking an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of the site of old Fort Hamilton in this city.—Will Griffin, a former student of Berea College was in the grocery business in Hamilton this spring but is now laying brick for the Bender Co.—Will Maupin, son of Griz Maupin has been in Mercy Hospital for three weeks with one of his eyes in a critical condition as a result of playing mumblety-peg with a knife.—Jas. Brown a graduate of Berea College of 1904 and of the Rochester Theological seminary in Rochester, N. Y. has been in Hamilton visiting. He and Miss Katie Kohler were to have been married this week but the wedding will be postponed until Miss Kohler's health will permit. The Rev. Mr. Brown also visited some of his old Berea schoolmates who live in Hamilton. He is pastor of a church in Alabama. N. Y.—Wm. J. Bryan was in Hamilton, Tuesday on his way to Miami Valley Chautauqua where he delivered a lecture on "The Price of a Soul" to more than 5,000 people.

TAX NOTICE

To the tax payers of the town of Berea.

You are hereby notified that your taxes for the year of 1909 are now due, as the town is in need of funds for street repairs you will please be ready to settle when I call upon you, which will be in the next few days.

Yours,
W. L. Harrison,
Tax Collector.

WARM WEATHER DON'TS

Don't mow your yard with a lawn mower at four in the morning if you have neighbors living near. This has been known to cause the neighbors to become overheated.

Don't think you can be made cooler by a large consumption of alcoholic spirits, for their cooling effect on the way down is more than counter balanced by their warming effect afterwards.

Don't run or walk long distances in the heat of the day. Use an automobile.

Don't ask a man if it is warm enough for him. He is likely to make it too warm for you.

Don't laugh too heartily at anything for excessive laughter is hot weather has been known to induce apoplexy.

Don't argue. Nobody who disagrees with you will be convinced by an argument, anyway.

Don't whip the children merely because you are warm and want to take it out on somebody.

Don't slap viciously at flies. Remember flies have feelings.

Don't worry about whether "the boss" will give you a vacation. He won't.

Don't pay any attention to the above advice unless you agree with it.

As to Loans.

Loan off loans both itself and friend.—Shakespeare.

AMUSEMENT PROGRAM

Popular Attractions Announced For the Blue Grass Fair.

An amusement program, both novel and of outstanding interest, has been provided for the Blue Grass Fair of 1909, which will be held at Lexington the week of August 9 to 14. Although primarily this is a great stock show and the constant aim of the management is to keep that fact preeminent before the public, every provision is made for the large number of people who either come to the Fair merely to be entertained or who desire to vary instructive demonstration with high class carnival attractions.

A program of splendid free acts has been arranged headed by the famous Spellman's performing bears. These bears were seen at the Blue Grass Fair of 1907. So pleasing were they to the public that the management of the Fair has since been besieged with requests to bring them back, and they are again offered in the belief that no other free act in the entire country could be secured that is in any sense their equal. Since their former visit to the Blue Grass Fair the Spellman bears have greatly extended their fame. They have visited practically every section of the country, and every where they have been accorded the same gratifying reception as in Lexington. Among their scenes of triumph has been the New York Hippodrome, where they were pronounced one of the real hits of the past season.

But the Spellman bears are only a part of what the Blue Grass Fair has to offer to the man who wants to be amused. Ten big free acts have been provided for both afternoon and night entertainment. They include the most novel and thrilling acrobatic, trapeze, high wire and other circus acts, all performed by men and women of outstanding reputation in their particular lines.

Excellent Shows.

And then there are the carnival shows. Never before was such an altogether excellent aggregation brought to a Fair in Kentucky as will come to the Blue Grass Fair this year. They will be new, they will be clean, they will be novel, they will be entertaining. The old stereotyped affairs have been successfully supplanted, and the shows that will be seen at Lexington during the week of August 9 to 14 will appeal to the most intelligent class of patrons. Nothing of an objectionable character, no show that can not properly be patronized by young girls unattended or by the most fastidious lady, will be allowed on the grounds. Only good, wholesome amusement without coarseness will be offered.

The Great Kopp Band.

The crowning feature of the Blue Grass Fair from the standpoint of entertainment is the great Kopp band of fifty pieces. For two years Mr. Kopp charmed those who attended the Fair with his wonderful music and his gracious and accommodating personality. Last year he took a rest from his accustomed avocation, so that the Fair was deprived of his services, but fortunately this year he is again in harness. He has gotten to be so much a fixture of the Blue Grass Fair that the one without the other seems scarcely possible. Mr. Kopp sends assurance that his band this year is better than ever before, and hard though this may be to accept in view of past standards of excellence, both the public and the management of the Fair will be eminently satisfied if it is as good as in the past.

Vocalists at the Blue Grass Fair.
Miss Wilmae Hammann, who is a great favorite, will again be leading vocalist at the Fair. She will sing at both afternoon and night performances. In addition there will be a male quartette with the Kopp band, eminent instrumental soloists, chimes and other features to lend interest and variety. The musical program will be decidedly superior to anything ever heretofore attempted.

UNIQUE OF ITS KIND

Greatest Ring of Five-Gaited Saddles

Horses Ever Seen in America.

What promises to be the greatest ring of five-gaited saddle horses ever seen in America will be a feature of Thursday, Aug. 12, the fourth day of the Blue Grass Fair, at Lexington this year. It is a thousand-dollar stake, which is open to stallion, mare or gelding, any age, to be shown under saddle, in accordance with the rules of the Blue Grass Fair Association governing five-gaited saddle horses. Five hundred dollars goes to the winner; \$250 to the second horse; \$150 to the third, and \$100 to the fourth. All entries are required to be registered in the American Saddle Horse Registry.

Beliefs of Gamblers.

Many people, especially among those who gamble, have a profound belief in lucky and unlucky numbers. An old Italian woman at Nice was an inveterate player at the "loto" stakes, which are decided by numbers. She had no system properly so-called, but wherever she went she kept her eyes open for numbers, and whether it was on a tramway car or a steamer, a sack of coals or a matchbox, she used to regard the numbers she collected in this haphazard way as good for her "petits billets."

As to Advice.

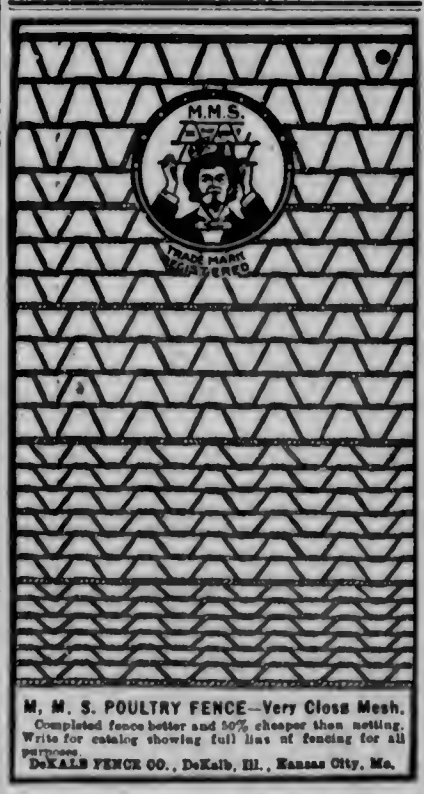
"What sorter confuses me," said Uncle Eben, "is dat after I gits a lot of advice I's got to go around an' git a lot mo' advice 'bout which advice I's g'inter take."

Keeps Automatic Record.
An instrument is being used in one of the South African mines which automatically keeps a record of the cage or skip journeys as well as the signals given in the shaft and in the engine-room. A hand of paper ruled off into time spaces is marked by a small disc provided with a needle at one side. While the skip or cage is in motion, the disc travels over the cylinder making its record. When the signal bell is sounded the needle is caused to perforate the paper once for each ring of the bell.

Useful Work of Blacksnakes.
There are many farmers in this country who are in love with the blacksnakes which they have on their places and believe the reptiles are better than any cats or dogs in removing the rats and mice from the premises. It is a well known fact that the snakes destroy hundreds of pests in a season, and for this reason they are liked by the farmers. There are some men who would cause all sorts of trouble to a man who would harm a reptile of this kind.—Toccoa (Ga.) Record.

An Early Magnate.
By the strength of my hand I have done it, and by my wisdom; for I am prudent. And I have removed the bonds of the people and have robbed their treasures, and I have put down the inhabitants like a valiant man. And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people, and as one gathered eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or peeped.—Sennacherib.

Substitutes for Leather.
Seaweed, dust, goats' hair and Irish moss, compounded by a secret chemical process, is claimed to be, by its inventor, John Campbell, a perfect substitute for leather, vulcanite, wood and marble. As leather it makes serviceable soles for shoes.



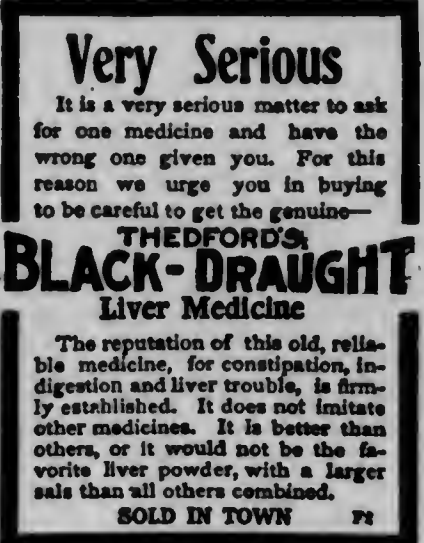
M. S. POULTRY FENCE—Very Close Mesh. Completed fence better and 50% cheaper than netting. Write for catalog showing full list of fencing for all purposes.
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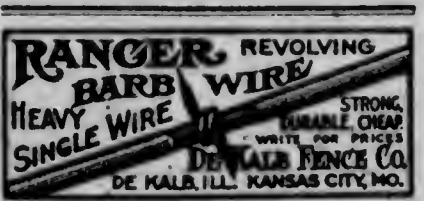
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It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—
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The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.
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HEAVY SINGLE WIRE
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DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Weak Women

frequently suffer great pain and misery during the change of life. It is at this time that the beneficial effect of taking Cardui is most appreciated, by those who find that it relieves their distress.

TAKE CARDUI
It Will Help You

Mrs. Lucinda C. Hill, of Freeland, O., writes: "Before I began to take Cardui, I suffered so badly I was afraid to lie down at night. After I began to take it I felt better in a week. Now my pains have gone. I can sleep like a girl of 16 and the change of life has nearly left me." Try Cardui.

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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The firecracker crop will soon be ripe.

Life imprisonment—no wonder Boyle feels sore.

One hundred worst books! Why, there are a million.

Anticigarette agitators are making a good deal of smoke.

Minister Wu Ting-fang believes in women's suffrage. But not in China.

The first message flashed to Mars should consist of the day's baseball score.

Baltimore man erects a monument to Adam. Watch the suffragettes tear it down!

A Connecticut man has invented a "noiseless typewriter." We shall welcome her.

Kansas City newspaper humorist wins wife by his jokes. Whom are they on, now?

It isn't the young Porto Ricans that are making the trouble. It's the same old bunch.

Dreadnoughts at \$10,000,000 apiece are almost too costly to expose to the perils of war scares.

Poland continues to be sliced by Russia. They'll soon have to send along under her poles.

New York school teachers will not strike, but they have compelled the city to hear their complaints.

Even if communication with Mars were established it would be impossible to negotiate a loan that way.

Now it is claimed that only 10,000 Christians were killed in the recent massacres in Asia Minor. "Only!"

"Mother's Day" is all right, but what's the matter with "Father's Day?" Is he an alien—an exile from home?

The Moslems are almost as crazy as the Donkhoros about Winnipeg and twice as malicious and blood-thirsty.

Abdul Hamid has transferred \$5,000,000 to the new government. What persuasive voices had taken ways the Young Turks have!

An English official in India has killed 130 tigers, but don't be sorry for the big cats. They kill several times that number of human victims every year.

Many small boys maintain, by word and deed, that it is warm enough to go swimming. But are small boys judges of anything that means risk and discomfort but spells fun?

Queen Alexandra of England has done as unwise thing for herself in coming to the front to denounce woman suffrage. Hitherto she has enjoyed the privilege of being let alone, but now she has challenged attention she will probably get it from the suffragettes good and plenty—more than she desires.

Count Boal de Castellane wants to go on a big hunt in the Rocky mountains. The little black-and-white count ought to be careful in this determination lest the wild animals mistake him for a dainty bonbon rather than a near-Nimrod. Besides, the limelight can accommodate only one mighty hunter at this time.

Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean war, is in her ninetieth year. She on one side of the Atlantic and Clara Barton on this have in their old age the proudest records which human effort can win, for their long lives have been devoted solely to the alleviation of human suffering, and it is simply impossible to estimate how many thousands have come to bless the fact that these two women lived.

While the life sentence in one case and 25 years in the other cannot be considered excessive punishment for the Boyle kidnappers, it is painful to reflect that if these culprits had murdered the child they might have drawn much milder terms or escaped entirely. People have queer ideas now and then. There are places in the country where it is less dangerous to kill a man than to sell him a drink.

QUAKE KILLS SCORES

MEXICO SHAKEN BY MOST VIOLENT TREMOR IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

SEVERAL CITIES DEVASTATED

Six Dead in Capital and Many Injured—Residents of American Colony Escape Death—People in Panic, Pray in Streets.

Mexico City.—Reports continued to come in Saturday from the district which suffered Friday in the earthquake which were the most severe this country has experienced in the last 25 years. President Diaz has rushed aid to the devastated towns and the army is giving every assistance to the hundreds of injured.

Reports telling of the loss of life are as yet not complete, but the official figures show that scores were killed outright while many were mortally injured. The towns of Acapulco, Chilpancingo and Chilpancingo, in the state of Guerrero have been partially destroyed.

Reports from the towns of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tlaxotampam, Silicayotampam, Duzman, Meroteon and Pachuca indicate more or less property damage, but no loss of life.

Communication with this part of the republic of Mexico has been imperfectly established.

Acapulco, noted for its great landlocked harbor, is the chief port of call for steamers plying between San Francisco and South America ports. Its population is about 5,000.

Chilpancingo has a population of 8,500. It is about 75 miles from Acapulco. Chilpancingo is about 20 miles from Chilpancingo and has a population of 6,500. The towns were badly wrecked by an earthquake in January, 1902.

According to the observatory records, the first shock was felt at 4:15 in the morning. It was severe, causing the bells of the many cathedrals of the city to toll, breaking crockery and in some instances leveling walls. The inhabitants of the city had hardly recovered from the fright occasioned by the phenomena when a second and more severe shock caused an outpouring of nearly all of the inhabitants to the streets and open plazas. Tall buildings swayed and in some instances cracked, the pavement opened in places and in the poorer sections of the city houses collapsed.

So far as can be learned from police records, six persons lost their lives in Mexico City and its environs as a result of the second shock, including three women and a child. Four others are expected to die.

The large American colony escaped unscathed. There were some slight contusions reported among them from falling plaster, but no serious injuries were reported.

The property damage in this city is slight. Some of the cathedral walls were cracked and scores of adobe walls were sent to the ground, but the main business part of the capital showed absolutely no signs of the severe shaking which it had been given.

The wailing and praying of the Indians in the public squares added to the weirdness of the scene and painted an unforgettable picture on the minds of the half-clad, shivering hordes of frightened men, women and children who stood out in the drizzling rain waiting for the coming of daylight. When the sun shone the people returned to their homes, having sufficiently recovered from the fright to sit down to breakfast.

HARVEST HANDS IN DEMAND.

Work for Thousands of Men at Good Wages Awaiting Them in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn.—For the purpose of assisting the farmers of the northwest to obtain an adequate supply of help for the abundant harvest that is now assured, and also to direct men seeking work to the various places where their services are in demand, the Northern Pacific Railway Company has issued a circular telling where in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota several thousand men will be needed in the next few weeks.

This circular gives the names of the various towns along the line of road, the date at which harvest will begin, the number of men wanted at each point and the rate of wages. The lowest rate of wages quoted is \$1.50 a day, but the general rate is from \$2 to \$3. A small army of men is needed.

Son Born to Mrs. Crane. Pittsfield, Mass.—A son was born to Senator and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane at Dalton. This is the second child born to Senator and Mrs. Crane, their first son, Stephen, being born in 1907. The senator, who is one of the wealthiest men in congress, hurried home on a special train.

Compulsory Insurance Adopted. Clinton, Ia.—The supreme officers of the United Danish Societies of America, in session here announced the votes cast by the Danish societies throughout the country that the policy of compulsory insurance of members of the organization carried by a vote of 627 to 608.

Senate Ratifies Convention. Washington.—The senate ratified an arbitration convention between the United States and Paraguay, which was signed on March 13 last.

HE'S JUST DROPPED IN, IN AN OFFHAND SORT OF WAY.



MARKER ARRESTED FOR THEFT

RETURNS TO TIPTON TO CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY.

Was Fishing in Missouri—Refuses to Discuss \$105,000 Embezzlement Charge.

Tipton, Ind.—Noah R. Marker, former assistant cashier of the First National bank, who was arrested at his home in this city following his return after being a fugitive from justice for a week, and was taken to Muncie for preliminary hearing, is back among his friends.

When taken before Commissioner Ellis at Muncie, Marker was charged with stealing \$50,000. He waived examination, was bound over to the federal grand jury at Indianapolis next November.

Marker then was brought back to this city, where a throng of his friends awaited him. Several business men signed his bond, and he was released from custody. Many business men signed their names to an agreement to give security for him in any collective amount up to \$25,000.

Mr. Marker said he had been fishing in Missouri and returned to celebrate his thirty-fifth birthday anniversary with his family. He declined to discuss the affairs of the bank, and refused positively to say what he did with the \$50,000 in cash he is alleged to have taken from the bank.

Marker, according to examiner Weir, is short fully \$105,000, but the amount may run much larger as Mr. Weir's examination has not been completed. The defaulting cashier, it has been stated, spent part of the stolen money in an Indianapolis bucket shop. It is believed his speculations were due to an effort to make good money he had wasted in bad investments.

But though Marker refused to discuss his defalcation at the bank he did not decline to talk to his callers regarding his trip to Missouri.

Marker said he saw two people he knew on the car going to Indianapolis, but encountered no person in the city with whom he was acquainted. He proceeded direct to the union station and bought a ticket for the sleeper to St. Louis. There was no person near the ticket window when the purchase was made. He arrived at St. Louis next morning and in the station he met some men who were going fishing.

He asked about a good place to spend a week and was told that Louisiana, Mo., a city about sixty miles distant, was an ideal place. He went there, obtained board and spent the time tramping the hills or fishing. Marker said he learned of the sensation his disappearance had caused here when the papers from St. Louis arrived at Louisville on Tuesday. He discussed the articles with the others at the boarding house, and no one had a suspicion of his identity. He was looked on as a person who came to regain his health, and his name and address were not asked.

Wisconsin Man Gives Up. Kansas City, Mo.—His body dead and his wife dying, as a result of a street-car accident in California, William Nilsson, himself broken in health and tired of being a fugitive from justice, walked into police headquarters and surrendered. He told the police that he had committed forgery at Janesville, Wis., two years ago, while a shipping clerk in the employ of a creamery company. Nilsson fled to Germany, he said, but later returned to this country. He learned Monday that his baby had been killed and that his wife was dying.

Saved by President's Yacht. Bridgeport, Conn.—The president's yacht Sylph last night rescued 20 of a party of 29 persons who had been thrown into the Saco river when a powerboat capsized. Two persons are believed to have been drowned. The others were rescued by other powerboats.

Alabama Favors Income Tax. Montgomery, Ala.—Both houses of the legislature reported favorably the national income tax amendment.

WRIGHT BREAKS AIR RECORD

Orville Carries Passenger in Cross-Country Flight and Wins Government Prize.

Washington.—Orville Wright, in a ten-mile cross-country flight in the aeroplane built by himself and his elder brother, Wilbur, and accompanied by Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois of the army signal corps, broke all speed records over a measured course Friday. Wright's speed was more than 42 miles an hour. The official board determined the speed made. The Wrights will receive \$30,000, including a bonus of \$5,000, for their aeroplane. This provision was made by congress.

Wright's speed was more than 42 miles an hour. He made the ten-mile flight in 14 minutes and 42 seconds, including the more than twenty seconds required for the turn beyond the line at Shuter Hill, the southern end of the course. He attained a height in crossing the valley of Four Mile Run of nearly 500 feet, and the average altitude of his practically level course was about 200 feet.

President Taft arrived upon the parade ground at Fort Myer just in time to see the aeroplane land and to participate in the wild demonstration which welcomed the triumphant aviators. He sent Col. Treat, commanding officer of the artillery at Fort Myer, to bear his congratulations to the victors.

"I'M SANE NOW," SAYS THAW.

Slayer Holds Own in Battle of Wits and Jerome Falls to Shake Him.

White Plains, N. Y.—Harry K. Thaw, the members of his family and his retinue of attorneys and experts were unanimous in their opinion Wednesday that he has proved his fitness to be at large. His friends believe that if he acquires himself in the future as well as he did under the six-hour grilling administered by District Attorney Jerome, Justice Mills will have no choice but to grant his application for release from Matteawan. He showed no signs of insanity in the battle of wits with the New York prosecutor.

Although it has been alleged that Thaw has broken with his wife and that she is aiding the opposition, he showed a strong desire to shield her name.

WILSON TO QUIT CABINET?

Secretary of Agriculture, Who Has Record for Service, May Resign in January.

Washington.—That the Taft official family will begin about January to be rounded into its permanent form and membership is the opinion entertained now. It is strongly believed by those who have looked into the situation of late that there will be one change in the cabinet about the turn of the year, which will take out of that body the veteran, Secretary Wilson.

He has been a cabinet member longer than any other man ever was in this country—another, indeed, it is said than anybody ever was continuously in a responsible government. With his retirement, Mr. Meyer of the navy will be the only remaining representative of the Roosevelt cabinet.

Chicago Heat and Storm Fatal. Chicago.—Eleven deaths, 26 prostrations and other accidents, and considerable loss in property marked the high temperature of Thursday, which was the hottest day of the present year, and the thunder storm which for a short time broke the excessive heat.

Turks Enter German Army. Berlin.—Twenty-six Turkish officers, representing all the branches of the army, most of whom won distinction in April and May during the restoration of the constitution, arrived here to enter the German army, by permission of Emperor William.

Soldiers Buried at Arlington. Washington.—The bodies of 32 soldiers who died during the last year while serving in the Philippines, were buried in Arlington National cemetery with military honors Thursday.

SPAIN IS FEELING EASIER

SURRENDER OF BARCELONA REBELS CREATES RELIEF.

Moors Reported Withdrawn from Outskirts of Melilla City—Estimates of Riot Casualties.

Madrid.—The news from Barcelona that the cavalry and troops have gained the upper hand and captured the main body of insurgents and that only isolated hands are holding out in the suburbs created the greatest relief in official circles Friday. The work of repression will rapidly be followed up throughout the Catalonian province.

It was officially announced that the cavalry engaged at Barcelona had succeeded in driving into St. Martin's square the principal band of revolutionists, against whom the artillery opened fire. After fighting desperately and successfully for a long time the revolutionists were surrounded. Many persons were killed in the fighting and the survivors surrendered.

The Moors have withdrawn from the outskirts of Melilla city. It is believed they are concentrating for a new effort. They burned hundreds of their dead, who they were unable to carry off.

After the tribesmen had retired the sad work of burying the Spanish dead, which already were rotting in the sun, was hurriedly accomplished in the ravine where two columns of Spanish troops were ambushed while trying to rescue a convoy. The ground was covered with corpses.

No figures, not even estimates, of the loss of property and life in Catalonia is vouchsafed by the authorities, but private dispatches leaking out through the frontier indicate that there has been a great slaughter at Barcelona, one report placing the dead at 400 and the wounded at 1,000.

Up to Wednesday morning the troops in Barcelona had not fired a shot. In the meantime, churches, convents and colleges had been burned and the sky illuminated by the flames. Dozens of priests and nuns were ruthlessly slaughtered, some at the altar while holding the crucifix in their hands, others while bravely defending their institutions against the revolutionists and devouring flames, the populace preventing the Red Cross workers from giving aid.

It is understood that the king greatly regretted the necessity of using artillery but yielded to the arguments of his cabinet ministers that half-way measures or temporization might prove fatal. Reports continue to filter in of the widest destruction of property, especially churches, monasteries and convents, against which the fury of the mob was centered.

The only other regions creating particular anxiety are the Balearian provinces. The workmen in the hillside mining districts are well organized and have assumed a threatening attitude.

PULLIAM'S WOUND IS FATAL.

Baseball Leader's Attempt at Suicide Successful—Secretary Heydler Takes Charge.

New York.—John A. Heydler, secretary and treasurer of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, and in all probability the next president, Friday arranged for the funeral of Harry C. Pulliam, the president who killed himself. It is believed Pulliam's body will be taken to Louisville for burial.

It was learned that President Pulliam's last official act before firing the bullet that ended his life was to direct a circular letter to club presidents of the league, notifying them that the time for keeping park flags at half-mast as a token of respect to the memory of President George H. Dwyer of the Boston club and President Israel W. Durham of Philadelphia, who died recently, had expired. The belief seems to be general that Heydler will be chosen to succeed Pulliam, practically without opposition.

P. T. Powers, president of the Eastern league, said he had known for the last four years that Pulliam was brooding dangerously over some trouble.

"It always seemed to me," said Mr. Powers, "that it was some deep personal trouble that bothered Harry. He was always a square man. Of course he naturally made enemies in backing up umpires, because that can't be helped, but he would stand behind his umpires through thick and thin. He took baseball matters too seriously, I think."

Is Not Belleville Slayer. Denver, Col.—Roy L. Griswold is not the man wanted for the murder of Peter Waelitz at Belleville, Ill., last November. Sheriff Charles Cashel of St. Clair county, Illinois, arrived at Georgetown where Griswold has been under arrest for the last three days and declared positively that he is not Sidney Baker, the photographer wanted. Griswold was released.

Mob Kills Two Negroes. Opelousas, La.—Oneximo Thomas and Emile Antoine, negroes, who were being brought to jail here by two deputy sheriffs, were taken from the officers and shot to death near Grand Prairie.

Ketchel to Fight Langford. New York.—Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion, and Sam Langford, the negro, have been watched to fight ten rounds at the Fairmount Athletic club here during the first week in September.

MOONLIGHT RIDE IN MOTOR BOAT

Ended in the Drowning of Two Out of a Party of Four on Owasco Lake.

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A moonlight ride on Owasco lake in a motor boat that is said to have developed into a "joy ride" early Sunday morning resulted in a tragedy, in which two out of four persons lost their lives. The party, composed of E. Fay Stevens, William M. Yorkey, Miss Nellie Reiley, all of Auburn, and Miss Beatrice Mahoney, of Dubois, Pa., started out about dark Saturday night in Mr. Stevens' motor boat. Miss Mahoney and Mr. Yorkey did not return.

After proceeding several miles up the east shore the party turned homeward. It was long after midnight when they got down to the front of the lake. Then in some manner not explained the tragedy occurred just as the boat was about to come into the channel at the end of the state pier.

None of the survivors will talk, Mr. Stevens being almost bereft of reason, while Miss Reiley hysterically denies having been in the party.

Coroner Louis O'Neill believes there was an accident and attempted rescue. He states that in trying to make a quick turn to enter the outlet the speeding launch suddenly veered to starboard, causing Miss Mahoney, who was seated on a high chair, to lose her balance and fall into the water. Almost simultaneously, it is said, young Yorkey shot overboard, supposedly to rescue the girl. Mr. Stevens stopped his engines and started at once to their aid, but after Yorkey reached Miss Mahoney both disappeared.

When the motor boat came back to the ill-fated spot no sign of the couple was found. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

DESPONDENT MOTHER

Dressed Her Two Children in Their Best Clothes, Then Killed Them and Herself.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Despondent because her husband had failed to provide for her and their two children, Mela, 15, and Gustav, 12, Mrs. Emma Michel, Sunday, dressed them in their best clothes, locked them in a room, and then turned on the gas. They were dead when neighbors, attracted by the odor of the escaping gas, made an investigation. The body of the mother was found in the kitchen. She had seated herself at a table, put a tube in her mouth and turned on the gas.

She had started suit for divorce, and pending a decision the husband had been ordered to pay her alimony, but had failed to do so. She became downhearted when the children became hungry and asked for food. The police are seeking the husband, to tell him of the triple tragedy, but up to a late hour Sunday night were not able to locate him.

Bride To Be Drank Carbolic Acid.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Although the family home had been prepared for a wedding, a funeral took place, with the bride to be as the corpse and the wedding guests as pallbearers. Pretty Beatrice Land, 18 years old, was to have been married to C. M. Rhodes, according to the announcement of her parents. Guests from afar assembled, including Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Norwood, from Los Angeles, Cal. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was due from carbolic acid, administered by her own hand. Rhodes is missing. The young bride was buried in her wedding gown.

Large Number Killed in Collision.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 2.—The number of dead as the result of the head-on collision of two electric trains on the Coeur d'Alene & Spokane railway totals 12 and the number of injured about 75. The wreck occurred at Coldwater, Idaho, a small station 25 miles east of Spokane. Many persons from eastern states were on the car, having come to Spokane to register for the Indian land opening. Among the injured are many who live in states east of here.

Blind Boy Saves Brother.

Yeadon, Pa., Aug. 2.—When ten-year-old John Gilbert, who could not swim, got into deep water in an old quarry used as a swimming hole by boys of the neighborhood and called for help his 12-year-old brother Henry, totally blind, guided by his cries, went to his assistance, and, although losing his grasp twice, succeeded in swimming to safety with the drowning boy.

Cotton Mills Burned.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 2.—News has just reached here of the total destruction by fire at Parais, state of Coahuila, Mex., of Las Estralla, one of the oldest and largest cotton mills in Mexico. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Long-Loat Ship Arrives at Port.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 2.—The American barkentine J. M. Griffith arrived at midnight Saturday, 71 days from Carmen Island, Mex. The vessel was feared to have been lost. The delay in arrival was due to contrary and light winds.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

New York, Aug. 2.—The St. James hotel, a three-story frame structure in Port Richmond, the building in which Aaron Burr died, was practically destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN NEW TARIFF BILL

Schedules as Compared with the Rates Under the Existing Dingley Measure.

HIDES ON THE FREE LIST

Marked Reduction in Wood Pulp and Print Paper—Rough Lumber Down from \$2 to \$1.25 Per Thousand Feet—Wool Schedule Shows Little Change—Corporation Tax Law Provided For—Bonds to Build Panama Canal.

Washington.—The schedules of the new tariff bill, with comparisons with rates under the Dingley measure, are as follows:

Rough lumber goes down from \$2 to \$1.25 per thousand feet, with corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed



Seno E. Payne.
Republican House Leader.

and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during later years. In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by the decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent. to eight per cent. ad valorem. It is estimated that the rates fixed by the bill are about three per cent. higher upon an average than those collected on cotton last year.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent., and this reduction includes steel rails. There is an increase on structural steel ready for use and also a slight increase on razors, nippers and pliers, and on such new metals as tungsten.

Rates on Hosiery Increased.
The rates on hosiery are generally increased. In the much contested matter of the rate on gloves the high protectionists fall to score. They sought, through an increase made by the house, to raise the duty materially above the Dingley figures, but were antagonized by the senate, and the senate won, the only change made in the entire schedule being one slight reduction.

The silk schedule was reconstructed with a view of imposing specific rather than ad valorem duties, with the result that the average duty will be somewhat higher under the new law than under the present statute.

Oil cloths and linoleum are heavily cut, but otherwise the changes in the fax, hemp and jute provision were not material. A slightly increased duty is provided for hemp, both crude and hatched, and also on certain high-grade laces. On linen yarns and matings there is a reduction.

Sugar and tobacco duties remain substantially as they are under the Dingley law. The free importation of considerable quantities of both of these articles from the Philippine Islands is permitted, and a material change was made in the internal revenue law by an amendment taking the tax off the sale of tobacco in the hand.

There is a uniform increase on spirits, wines and liquors of 15 per cent.

Raise Rate on Hops.
In the agricultural schedule hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents a pound and there is also an increase on lemons, figs, almonds and pineapples.

The publishers win their fight for lower wood pulp and print paper, the rate on the ordinary newspaper print paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$6 as under the Dingley law, and on the higher grades of print paper at \$3.75 instead of \$8. Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in

free of duty instead of paying one-twelfth of a cent a pound as under the Dingley law, but provision is made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes necessary to protect this country against Canada's inhibitions upon the exportation of woods to the United States.

Hides of cattle come in free and there is a corresponding reduction on leather and leather goods. The free hide provision is based on the condition that on and after October 1, 1909, sole leather from the hides that are to be admitted free will pay a duty of five per cent.; grain, buff and split leather 7½ per cent.; boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent., and harness and saddlery, 20 per cent. This schedule of rates will result in a reduction of 15 per cent. on boots and shoes, 20 per cent. on harness and saddlery, 15 per cent. on sole leather and 12½ per cent. on leather for uppers, if made of the hides that are put on the free list by the provision.

Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 cents per ton to 45 cents, and there is also a reduction on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements go off from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent., and the older works of art are placed upon the free list. Petroleum, which received much attention in both houses, slips through without any duty, countervailing or otherwise, and most of its products come in under the same terms.

Increases in the chemical schedules are as follows:

Liquid anhydrous ammonia, from 25 per cent. ad valorem to five cents per pound.

Manufactures of collodion, increased five per cent.

Coca leaves increased five cents per pound.

Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents per pound to 50 per centum ad valorem.

The list of decreases in this schedule was much longer, the principal items being as follows:

Boric acid from five to two cents per pound.

Chronic acid and lactic acid from three to two cents per pound.

Sulphuric acid from ten to seven cents per pound.

Tannic acid, or tannin, from 50 to 35 cents per pound.

Sulphate of ammonia from three-tenths cent per pound to free list.

Borax from five to two cents per pound.

Borate of lime and other borate material from four to two cents per pound.

Chloroform from 20 to 10 cents per pound.

Copperas from one-fourth cent to five-tenths of one cent per pound.

Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per pound.

Licorice from 4½ to 2½ cents per pound.

Cottonseed Oil on Free List.

Cottonseed oil and cotton oil from the dutiable to the free list.

Flaxseed, linseed and poppy seed oil from 20 to 15 cents per gallon.

Peppermint oil from 50 to 25 cents per gallon.

Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, if ground in oil or water, from 1½ to one cent per pound.

Varnishes from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Methylated and spirit varnishes from \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 35 cents per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem; white lead, acetate of lead, and a number of other lead products, from one-fourth to one-eighth of a cent a pound.

Bichromate and chromate of potash from three to 2½ cents per pound.

Chlorate of potash from 2½ to two cents per pound.

Crystalline carbonate of soda from three-tenths to one-fourth of one cent per pound; chloride of soda from two to 1½ cents per pound.

Hydrate of, or caustic soda, from three-fourths to one-half of one cent per pound; nitrate of soda from 2½ to two cents per pound.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, from \$1.25 to \$1 per ton.

Strychnia, or strychnine, from 30 to 15 cents per ounce.

Sulphur, refined or sublimated, or flowers of, from \$8 to \$6 per ton.

In earthenware and glassware there is but one increase. This is slight and is made on the smaller sizes of plate glass. The decreases in this schedule include:

Fire brick, glazed, enameled, and so forth, from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem; brick, other than fire brick, if glazed, from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, from 50 to 30 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.25.

Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, smaller glass and cheaper values, reduced one-eighth of a cent per pound.

Onyx in block, from \$1.50 per cubic foot to 65 cents per cubic foot.

Duty Lowered on Marble.

Marble, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, from \$7.10 to \$1 per cubic foot, with other reductions on the entire marble paragraph and on other stone.

There is a general reduction in mica to 30 per cent. ad valorem. There was before a mixed specific and ad valorem system.

Structural steel, fitted for use, falls in the basket clause at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

There also is an increase on razors, and upon nippers and pliers.

Lithographic plates are increased from 25 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Chrome metal, ferroaluminum, tungsten, and other new metals used in the manufacture of steels, are valued duti-

able at not more than 15 per cent. ad valorem. Tungsten ore is made dutiable at ten per cent.

The duty on watches was readjusted, remaining at about the same as the Dingley law.

A duty of one cent per pound was put upon the zinc in the ore where it contains more than 20 per cent. of zinc. On zinc with less than 20 per cent. there is a lower rate of duty. Zinc now has a duty of 20 per cent.

There was an added duty of one-half of one cent per pound upon plain bottle caps, and on decorated bottle caps the duty was increased from 45 to 55 per cent.

The reductions in the metal schedule are more numerous and generally more marked than in most of the others. Heading the list is iron ore, which was decreased from 40 to 15 cents per ton. Pig iron, iron kettles, and Spiegel Eisen, were lowered from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton.

Scrap iron and steel from four to one dollar per ton.

Reductions were made on bar iron, round iron, slabs and blooms, structural steel not fabricated, anchors, iron and steel forgings, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, steel bands or strips.

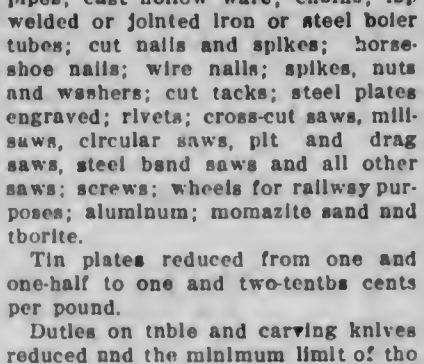
Railway Bars and Steel Rails.

The reduction on cotton ties is from five-tenths to three-tenths of one cent per pound, and railway bars and steel rails from seven-tenths of one cent per pound to seven-fortieths. Iron or steel sheets were also reduced, and the duty on charcoal iron is made six dollars a ton, instead of \$12.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affect polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold hammered, or polished; anvils, axles; blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap welded or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes; cut nails and spikes; horse-shoe nails; wire nails; spikes, nuts and washers; cut tacks; steel plates engraved; rivets; cross-cut saws, mill-saws, circular saws, pit and drag saws, steel band saws and all other saws; screws; wheels for railway purposes; aluminum; mormazite sand and borite.

Tin plates reduced from one and one-half to one and two-tenths cents per pound.

Duties on table and carving knives reduced and the minimum limit of the



Nelson W. Aldrich.
Republican Senate Leader.

rates on these knives is made 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 45. Material reductions are made in the rates on files and the duty on cash registers, jute manufacturing machinery, typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and all steam engines, is reduced to 30 per cent. ad valorem from the existing rate of 45 per cent. Until January 1, 1912, embroidery and certain lace-making machines, and machines used for the manufacture of linen cloth, and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction of roads, are to be admitted free.

Lumber Schedule.

In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, and on briar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipe makers from the free list to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from \$2 per 1,000 to \$1.25 per 1,000. There was also a diminution on timber from one cent per cubic foot to one-half cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from \$1 per 1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate.

Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards from \$1.50 per 1,000 to \$1.25; laths from 25 cents to 20 cents per 1,000, while fence posts and kindling wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of five-hundredths of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at three dollars per ton. Hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents per pound. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples and ebony root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams from five to four cents per pound, lard from two to one and one-half cents, fresh meats

from two to one and one-half cents, and starch from one and one-half to one cent per pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, pens, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent. over the Dingley rates.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rate then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases from 60 to 6 per cent. by court decisions. These new rates are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of three per cent. ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton Hosiery.

Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen is increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1 and less than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1.50 and not more than \$2, from 70 cents to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp is increased from \$20 to \$22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from \$40 to \$45 per ton. The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent. on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from seven cents to six cents per pound and gill nettings from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

There was a general reduction in carpets and mats.

A reduction from 20 cents to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil cloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from \$6 to \$3.75 per ton and the higher grade from \$8 to \$3.75. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographing prints, including postcards and cigar labels.

Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease, except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Other Reductions.

Bituminous coal goes down from 67 cents to 45 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on hand and sole leather is reduced from 20 per cent. to five per cent. ad valorem, on dressed leather from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.; boots and shoes from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent., and the higher class jewelry from 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase. For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1½ cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "schmashen" gloves not over 14 inches in length on which the rate is made \$1.25 a dozen pairs instead of \$1.75.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked with out impairment of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of the customs laws was adopted by the conferees. It is practically the same as that adopted by the senate. It is intended to prevent undervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for the establishment of a customs court of appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges, at salaries of \$10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct government cases before this court a special assistant attorney general at \$10,000, a deputy assistant attorney general at \$7,500, and four attorneys at \$5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco eight cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were increased from 51 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigars were increased to \$1.25 per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day. A number of other ironclad requirements are included in the draft of this section adopted by the conference committee, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues, and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower. The grower had contended for unrestricted sale of amounts up to ten pounds.

Foreign-built yachts are subject to an excise tax of seven dollars per gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September. In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on his yacht. This will entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question has been raised about the ability of the government to enforce collection of import duties.

Corporation Tax.
Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of one per cent. upon its entire net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the treasury deficit. The section was prepared by Attorney General Wickersham, assisted by other able lawyers in the administrative circle, and great care was taken to guard against double taxation. It provides a form of publicity which will enable the government to exercise supervision over corporations. The form of returns which must be made by corporations, and other features of the corporation tax law were made public in detail during its consideration in the senate. It is estimated that from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected under this form of federal taxation.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$290,569,000, which sum, together with that already expended, equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable 50 years from the date of issue, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary of the treasury will restore to the working balance the \$50,000,000 paid originally for the canal property and the canal zone.

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures, increases the amount of the authorization from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force under the existing tariff law are included in the conference bill, with a few changes in phraseology in several cases.

The drawback provision of the Dingley law is incorporated in the conference bill in lieu of the drawback of the house bill which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export to the same quantity that the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufacture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision was adopted entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol used in an exported article.

Senate Ideas Accepted.
Practically all the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist the president in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to the officers of the government in the administration of the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected by the maximum and minimum provision.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give 10 days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties which contain no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to those countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

INSANITY CAUSED BY ALCOHOL
Is the Direct Source in the General Population in 12 to 15 per Cent. of Cases.

Alcohol is a direct cause of insanity in the general population in about 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. of cases—about 20 per cent. of men and ten per cent. of women. It is a direct cause of the serious types of insanity (the non-alcoholic) in about two per cent. of cases, says Dr. Charles L. Dana, a New York physician.

It is an important associative cause in about one-third of the cases of paresis, figures varying in different countries.

Alcoholism in parents is present in about five per cent. of the insanities in this region. It is a larger factor in countries where poverty and poorer economic conditions prevail.

In both private and hospital statistics, alcoholism in parents is present in about five per cent. of cases of idiocy and epilepsy. (Much higher figures are given by French observers.)

The consumption of alcohol in different countries ranges from about eight to 18 litres of alcohol per capita per year.

The amount of insanity in different countries does not vary with this per capita amount. It is less in Italy than in the United Kingdom, though the per capita amount of alcohol drunk is about two litres more in the former country. Alcoholism is rare among Jews, while insanity is two to four times more prevalent. Alcoholism is one-half to one-third less frequent in women, but insanity is as frequent as in men. In Judea and Egypt alcoholic insanity is rare, but insanity from hashish makes up about 30 per cent. of cases. There is more insanity in Mohammedan than in Russian soldiers.

There is another factor than that of alcohol which causes alcoholic insanities and that is a neuropathic constitution which craves alcohol and cannot exercise control over its use. Hence, as long as our social conditions breed this constitution we have not entirely solved the problem.

Nevertheless, the most important early effort to make is toward reducing the amount of alcohol used and stopping its present steady increase. Every nation has about a mean drinking capacity (8 to 12 litres of alcohol yearly per capita). If it gets beyond this there rapidly ensues a great increase of insanity as well as crime. All nations seem to be getting above their average. (Statistics up to 1900 and 1906.)

Alcohol, both as a direct and indirect cause of insanity, works especially on the young and in the earlier half of life, when habits are formed and most children are bred.

An active educational propaganda against the use of alcohol by persons under 20 would do more good than attempts to stampede at once the beverage from society. Almost all drunkenness and dipsomania develop before 30.

Beer is no safer beverage than whiskey, and it seems probable that light, pure wines are the safest form of drink. In France and Italy, as well as here, the inebriate uses always not only wine, but gin, whiskey, brandy, absinthe, etc.

COOKING CLASS AND SALOON.
Preparation of Good Nourishing Meals and Attractive Homes Keeps Men from Liquor.

It is not merely good cooking, the preparing of good, nourishing meals, that the cooking classes in our schools aim at, but the making of home so attractive that it is a hardship to leave it for the saloon. It isn't the drink that attracts most of those who resort there, asserts Jacob Kils in an article on the public schools in the House-keeper. It is the cheer, the good fellowship, the appetizing lunch set out to go with the beer. The devil is no fool, but lots of those who fight him are or they would have seen long ago that to win they have got to study his ways. The cooking school is a chapter in the new hook of tactics borrowed from him, and it is often needed in the small towns, even in the country, quite as much as in the slum tenement. Home-making is a lost art in many a hamlet, and that is why we hear of youth going to waste there in a way that is wholly indefensible. They lack the real home that ballows everything it touches, from the relation between father and son down to the social game of cards with neighbors. The right kind of a cooking school tries to put that back. In the fight against the saloon it has Mrs. Carrie Nation and all her cohorts bent on a standstill.

The Mountain Top.
Our Lord sought the mountain top with a few chosen friends for quiet prayer and uplifting thought, and they saw him transformed before them, so that even his poor garment shone in the transfiguring radiance. Out of the withdrawals into the region of pure air, out of those prayers spoken with only God as listener, came the transformations which glorify our human lives and our humble work. To get up above the level of every day, to get apart from the multitude of cares that disturb and distract, is the secret of finding light and peace.



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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Remember the Beginning of the Public Schools

All our public schools will be beginning about this time. Let every boy and girl be awake and on hand the first day. Let every parent make plans so that no child will be kept out of school a single hour. Children can LEARN more than they can EARN!

In spite of repeated warnings The Citizen continues to receive letters from people who send in information they want printed, but DO NOT SIGN THEIR NAMES. WE CANNOT PRINT ANY SUCH COMMUNICATIONS. We have no means of knowing whether they are true or not, and there are many cases when such letters are sent for the purpose of injuring some one or printing some false or malicious information about some one. The Citizen does all it can to have every word it prints true, and WE CANNOT PRINT ANY LETTERS UNLESS THEY ARE SIGNED. That does not mean that we want to print the signatures, for usually we do not, but WE MUST KNOW WHO WROTE THE LETTERS, so that we can for our selves judge whether or not the matter is safe to print. People who are unwilling to sign their full names to letters, cannot be surprised if they find that we are unwilling to take the much greater responsibility of printing them. We are glad to get letters from people who sign their names, but ANY UNSIGNED LETTER WILL GO RIGHT INTO THE WASTE BASKET. There are no exceptions. Stanley Frost.

JACKSON COUNTY.

NOTICE

To the tax payers of Jackson county Kentucky:—Your taxes for the year 1909 are now due. Please call at my office in McKee, or on one of my deputies in their districts, and settle all taxes. After Nov. 1, 1909, we will be compelled to collect as the law directs.

Tyra Laihart,
Sheriff Jackson Co.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, July 31.—The crops are very good in this part.—Farmers are about thru harvesting and are wishing for rain. Corn is looking badly.—Ambrose Brockman, who has been a sufferer with consumption for so long died early this morning. He leaves a wife and several children and a large number of other relatives and friends to mourn his loss.—Mr. Ned McLone of Berea, was in this vicinity this week working for The Citizen.—C. S. Durham, who sold his place to his brother J. G. Durham has given possession, and moved into his new home.—James Johnson and wife are living with J. G. Durham.—The Rev. Samuel Bryant of Mote visited relatives and friends, and attended church at this place last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Nina Hacker of Moores Creek, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. P. Gabbard and family of this place.—Some person or persons broke into A. P. Gabbard's store Friday night and stole some flour.—Miss Maggie Durham and brother Jesse attended the Teacher's Institute at McKee this week. They report an enjoyable time.—Miss Tilda Durham, who is a sufferer with asthma is very poorly.—Rev. Ed. Honeycutt attended church and gave a brief talk at this place Sunday.—Horace C. Caldwell spent Friday night with J. G. Durham at his new home.—P. E. Johnson bought a fine work mule of David Durham to day.—The new baby at D. Durham's is called Mary Edna.—Aunt Jane Durham was the guest of Mrs. David Durham Thursday night and of Mrs. J. R. Durham and daughters Friday.—Mrs. Franklin Jones of Dreyfus is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hurley of this place.

HUGH.

Hugh, Aug. 2.—Crops are looking fine in this vicinity.—Mr. Levi Parks is sick.—Mr. Sherman Powell's baby is slowly improving.—Mr. Ira Wallace and Robert Baker have gone to Richmond to work.—Miss Lucy Ogg, Lonnie Hudson and Hugh Parks were the guests of Misses Maggie and Everette Bengé Sunday.—Mrs. Tom Cline was the guest of Mrs. J. A. Parks Saturday night.—The Rev. Powell preached at the Owsley Fork church Sunday. There was one addition.—Sunday school at this place every Sunday at nine o'clock. Every body come.—Mr. Grover Drew was a visitor in this vicinity Sunday.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson and their son Curt were guests of Mrs. Gordon Dean last Sunday.—Mrs. Eli Sparks is visiting her parents near McKee.—Several of this place attended church at Big Hill Sunday night.—Mrs. Sallie Baker of Berea was the guest of

Mrs. Robert Hale last week.—Miss Maggie Bengé was in Berea shopping last Tuesday.

ROBINET.

Robinet, July 27.—M. Howard and Cleveland Holt left on July 24 for Hamilton, O.—Thos. Bowles who has been ill some time is slowly improving.—W. M. Carpenter is ill.—S. M. Dees and S. E. Fields are doing a hustling commissionary business near Dango.—Sid Martin and George W. Mullins have contracted to make a large boundary of the timber for Tad Drew.—John Martin and little Ora Mullins visited relatives at Jim Carpenter's Saturday night and Sunday.—Elias Carpenter made a flying trip to Illatt July 24.—Susie H. Skinner has stayed with Aunt Cella Carpenter for the past week.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, July 31.—Farmers are busy making hay.—Tie and stave making are all the go in this part.—Old uncle G. W. Adkins died on the 27th. He had been sick for some time.—H. J. Johnson has gone to Richmond with sheep and cattle.—Mrs. Louisa Tinscher is visiting her son John Tinscher this week.—G. C. Angle is employed by J. F. Tinscher making ties.—J. B. Begley made a business trip to Owsley County Sunday last and bought a graphophone.—James Stidham has gone to Hamilton, Ohio to work this fall.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson a fine boy, July 27.—Mrs. Louise Tinscher is planning to visit her son J. S. Tinscher in Garrard County soon.—Several from this place are planning to attend Esquire Bailey's court next Monday.—J. F. Tinscher was on Black Water last Sunday shaking hands with old friends.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Aug. 2.—We have had a fine rain after two weeks of dry weather.—The fifth Sunday meeting at Green Hill was well attended and very interesting.—Mr. Wm. Begley and wife and Mrs. Martha Finchum of London, were visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity last week.—The teachers of this place attended Teacher's Institute at McKee last week and report Prof. Dinmore to be a very able instructor.—Mr. M. L. Pennington and sons, the Rev. Henry Mullins, Mrs. Tillie York, and others visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis Sunday.—Mr. H. C. Davis will return today from Mt. Vernon where he has gone after his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Purkey.—Twin girls were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Sexton, but one of them lived only a short while.—Mr. Levi Purkey has gone to Hamilton, Ohio to work a while.—There will be meeting at Pigeon Roost the fourth Saturday and Sunday in August. Everybody invited to come.—Mr. Walter Roach of Louisville is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Smith attended church at Green Hill yesterday.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, Aug. 2.—J. D. Pierson traveling for the Fairmount Nursery finished up the delivery at Tyner the past week.—W. N. Hughes is doing a good business with his saw mill and mowing machine.—J. N. Smith and wife made a trip to Anglin Branch the past week to see Mrs. Smith's father who is in poor health.—Born to Mrs. Sissie Venable a fine girl.—James Venable and family are out on a few weeks visit from Virginia.—The Greenhall baseball team is getting ready to play Travelers Rest next Saturday.—Hanna Gibson and family are moving to Sinking Branch.—James Green and partner passed thru the past week with a fine drove of cattle and sheep. They were paying high prices for both.—J. E. Holcomb is hauling lumber from the mill to repair his hardware and furniture building.—G. G. Madden is in the tie business and has a good job.—W. N. Hughes & Son, have employed Frank Hubbard of Sturgeon to fire and engineer their saw and grist mill.—Mr. Hubbard is a skilled machinist.—J. D. Pierson visited the Owsley County Institute at Booneville last week and was at the laying of the corner stone of the High school.—The singing school closed at Bethlehem yesterday, Mr. Hunter the teacher has promised to teach ten days for us at Canons chapel if the people will make him up a school. We should not miss this opportunity. Prof. Hunter is one of the best singing school teachers in the state and has several schools offered him but he is willing to stay with us ten days more if we want him.—W. N. Hughes and Miss Liza Ambrose are making arrangements to visit relatives at Berea soon and take in the fair.—Andy Pierson and wife were visiting Mrs. Pierson's parents at Nauden last week.—Died, John Moore age 84.—Daniel Bowman of Berea, is visiting relatives at Island City.—Robert Pierson shot and wounded his brother, Major last week with a shot gun,

putting about 35 shot in his thigh and several other scattered over his body. They had some trouble and Robert is said to have requested Major to stay off his premises but Major failed to do so and on last Tuesday went to Robert's with a shot gun and started in when Robert ordered him off both began shooting but Major failed to hit Robert.

OWSLEY COUNTY. ISLAND CITY.

Island City, July 30.—Wm. Mays left for Beattyville Wednesday.—A. B. Carmack left Friday for Dunsville to work for a portrait Co.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Bowman of Berea are visiting J. C. Gentry this week.—William Anderson of Doe Creek will move his saw and grist mill to R. P. Shepherd's old stand.—J. B. McQueen of Clay County was on Island Creek Thursday on business.—The court of inquiry held at Oak Grove Saturday resulted in two writs being issued for several alleged violators.—T. H. Gentry and Luther left Thursday for Idamay.—Drummer Roberts left Monday on an extended trip thru the mountains. Daniel McGeorge of Madison County visited friends on Island Creek last week.—Henry McGeorge purchased a fine Jersey cow.—J. S. Bowman returned from London a few days ago where he purchased a new mowing machine.

GABHARD.

Gabbard, July 27.—Farmers are done laying by corn.—J. M. Helton was at Booneville Wednesday.—Henry Gabbard is on Cow Creek this week.—Joe Johnson of Jackson County passed thru last Saturday with a drove of sheep and cattle.—Wm. Reynolds who shot himself in the ankle four weeks ago is suffering much pain from the wound.—Wm. Helton, wife and baby are visiting relatives at Athol, Breathitt County. They will return Sunday.—Malon J. Reynolds is no better.—Mrs. Moore is almost well.—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Reynolds of Cow Creek, are visiting their son Malon, who is sick.—Alfred and Logan Gabbard left Monday for South Lebanon, Ohio, to visit their brother John. They also expect to find work at King Mills.—Ezekiel Rose an old citizen of Eversole died last Monday. He was blind and helpless.—The Rev. Clinton Taylor, the oldest minister in Owsley County died last Tuesday. He was 84 years old. He had been preaching over fifty years. The last sermon was delivered about two months before his death. He has taken more members into his church than other ministers in this county, over two thousand. He has preached at many funerals, and married scores, but now his work on earth is done, and the Lord has called him home.—Sam Shouse killed Steve McIntosh on Meadow Creek last week with a club. He was given an examining trial at Booneville Wednesday and held over in \$3,000 bond without bail.

Gabbard, July 31.—All are done laying by corn and saving grass.—Ballard Huff returned from Leslie County where he has been for over three months.—The Owsley County Institute closed at Booneville Friday. Professor Sharon of the E. K. S. N. of Richmond was instructor. It was a success.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ross of Cortland stopped with J. L. Gabbard and family Wednesday while on their way to the Institute.—Uncle Jno. Reynolds of Eversole is very poorly at this writing. Several bees stung him causing his illness.—C. B. Gabbard sold a yoke of young oxen to Chas. Rose for \$75.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gabbard visited J. S. Reynolds Friday.—This neighborhood has had its share of traveling men this week.—There will begin a ten days meeting at the mouth of Cow Creek Sunday conducted by the Rev. Dan Brown. A tent will be spread and every thing will be made as convenient as possible. It is hoped that much good will be done.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

WILDE.

Wilde, July 31.—Mrs. Jennie Montgomery of Danville is visiting at the home of Mrs. Ella Franklin.—There will be singing at the Christian church Sunday night.—Mr. Fred Myers is very low, caused by a run-away.—Miss Minnie Nicely of Berea is visiting Miss Mary Jones.—Mr. Will Brannan of Berea made a flying trip here on business last week.—Whooping cough is raging here.—Miss Ethel Reynolds was in Brodhead Saturday.—A number of people from this place attended church at Orlando.—Mr. G. C. Hays is expected to visit friends here soon.—Mr. Lee Coffey and daughter, Miss Ollie visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reynolds.—Mr. R. L. Slade of London, was here on business this week.—School at Medical Spring is progressing finely.—A party of young people from this place enjoyed an excursion to the Saltpeter Cave.

GAULEY.

Gauley, Aug. 3.—Bill Bullock and his sister Miss Lida visited in Laurel County last week.—L. B. Lewis and Ben Ponder attended the fifth Saturday meeting at New Hope near Climax.—The Rev. Dillard Parker and Mrs. Minton were quietly married at the home of the bride last Tuesday.—Tom Faubush and Will Ponder have gone to Corbin to work.—Wayne Tho-

mas and his two sons of Clay County have been in this part looking for farms to buy.—Bob Bullock, N. B. and Theo. Parker who have positions with the L & N. were with home folks Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Carpenter an eight pound girl.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carpenter of Livingston visited Geo. and John Griffith Friday and Saturday.—The recent rains have been a great help to the crops in this section.—Bradley Robinson, Lewis and Fannie Bond were in Mt. Vernon last Saturday.—Mark Morris had a fine horse choked to death by a rope last Friday night.—Mrs. Nan. Kelley of Livingston and her sister Mrs. Mary Bond and Charlie Bond of this place are visiting in Owsley County.—Thos. Ponder of Rock Gap, Clay County has been visiting his father J. W. Ponder.

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Rogers of Richmond were guests of Mr. J. C. Powell's Thursday.—Miss Pearl Ridder who has been visiting Mrs. Julia Maupin returned to her home in Corbin Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carpenter of Red Lick were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sautlin last week.—Mr. Geo. Young and Miss Lydia Young were shopping in Berea Thursday.—Mrs. Curt Parks and Verna Parks visited Mrs. Harrison Crawford Wednesday evening.—Miss Lillian Cox spent a few days last week with Miss Lute Buchanan.—Mr. Charley Powell purchased a horse of May Venable for \$125.—The revival meetings closed Sunday night with seven additions. Roy, Willet, Wilhoit and Jennings conducted the meetings.—Miss Dora Hudson is visiting relatives at Irvine this week.—Mr. Zedie Laine, Miss Pearl Laine, Roy Hudson and Jim Todd spent Sunday with Martha and Suda Powell.—Miss Ella Ballard spent Sunday with Anna Soper.—Mr. Curt Hudson of Big Hill visited relatives here last week.

Blue Grass Fair

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10—Big Free Acts Daily—10

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JOUETT SHOUSE, Sec'y, Lexington, Ky.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, Aug. 2.—Mr. T. M. Jones made a business trip to Fort Hatill Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Rose and family spent Sunday with Mr. Frank Winkler.—Miss Maggie Hurley of Ohio is visiting home folks now.—Mr. Ora Bradley spent a few days last week with home folks.—Mrs. Alice Bengé and little daughter visited her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain last Thursday and also her daughter, Mrs. Jim Bengé of Panola Friday.—Mrs. W. B. Baker visited her son, Mr. Jas. R. Baker of Berea last week.—Mrs. Martha Chick of Kirby Knob is visiting

her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Jones.—Singing school began last night at the Christian church, conducted by Mr. Ebb Cox of Panola.—Our school is progressing nicely.—Miss Pearl Young who has been visiting Mrs. Sallie Johnson of Richmond for the past week returned home Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Todd were the guests of Mr. Dock Todd Sunday.—Misses Suda and Bertha Tucker were the guests of Miss Lella Kimberlain Sunday.—Mrs. Nettie Andrews of Ohio, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ella Riddle and they are expecting her

(Continued on Fourth Page)

THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:—

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
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